# The China Weekly REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*


## China Promulgates New Tariff Schedule

## Shanghai's Kidnapping and Gambling Industries

## Has the Chinese Press Begun to Retaliate?

## So This is America!

*By David Chi-hsin Lu*

## China in Manhattan's Press

*By Art Yun*

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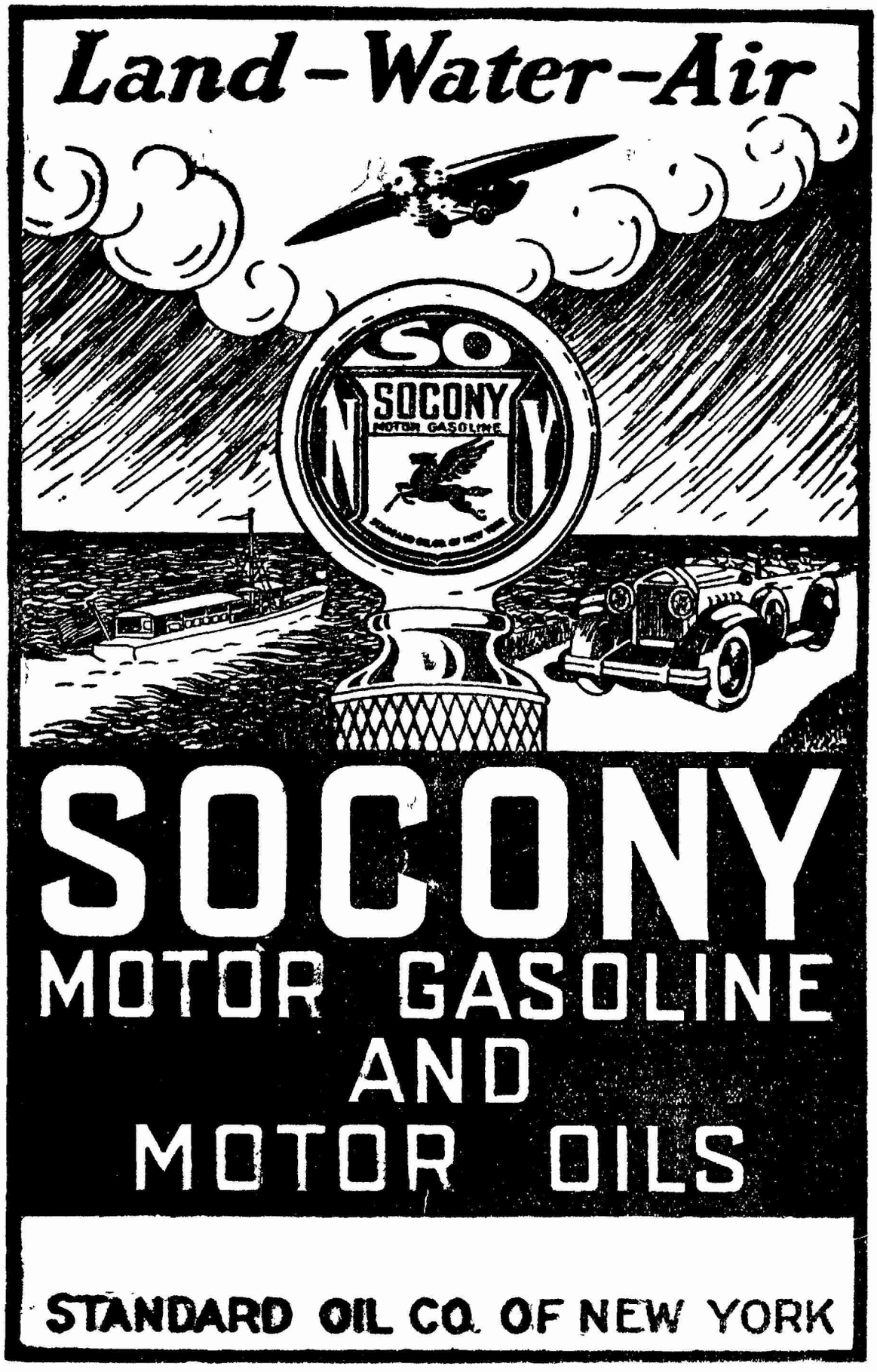
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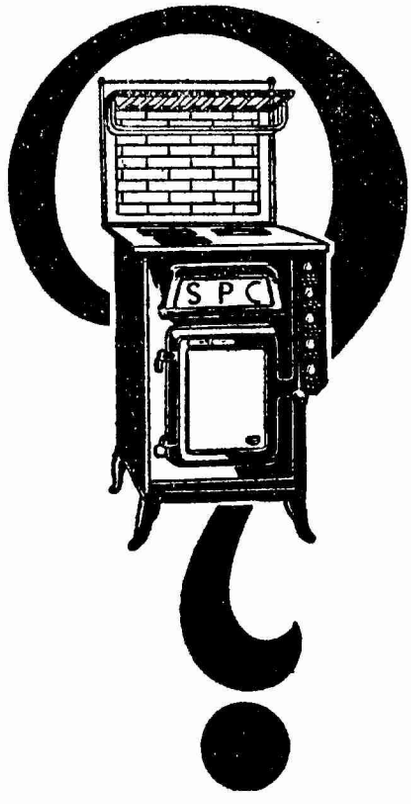


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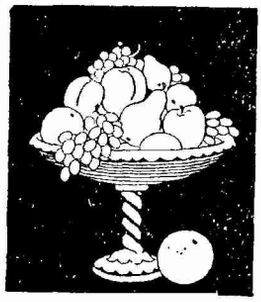

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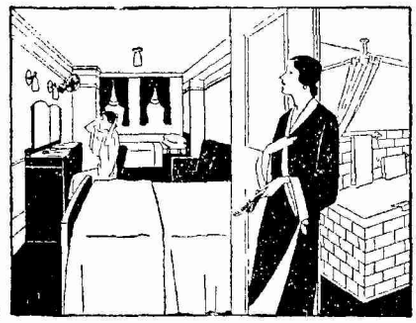

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# The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.


## CHINA AND THE LEAGUE'S OPIUM INQUIRY IN FAR EAST!

WITHIN a few days after this appears in print the special commission which the League of Naitons sent to the Far East last year, to investigate the opium situation will make its report. Although nothing is known definitely regarding the report there are rumors in circulation that an attempt is to be made to place the major blame for the opium and narcotics situation in the Far East upon China. The reason for this suspicion is that the commission which visited the Far East was not properly constituted, was not accompanied by experts and while in this part of the world made little effort to get at the real situation. One report which came from official sources alleged that every colonial administration from British India to the Shanghai French Concession closed up its opium shops during the period when the commission was present. Another report alleges that the commission of inquiry was nothing more nor less than a camouflage or official "set-up" for an opium report highly detrimental to China which certain European interests are desirous of putting out for the purpose of detracting attention from their own opium-supported colonial administrations in this part of the world. When the League Opium Conference proposed a commission of inquiry, the Chinese delegation demanded the right to participate and also demanded that the commission be authorized to investigate the manufacture of habit-forming drugs in various European countries. This was refused; hence the suspicion which exists both in China and the United States that the whole thing was dishonestly conceived and is nothing more than a frame-up.

There is no intention here to detract from China's failings in the matter of opium suppression. Everybody knows that the opium situation in China constitutes a national scandal, that Chinese militarists have and still are forcing opium cultivation as a means of raising revenue, but this does not detract from the fact that much of the trouble which China has experienced has been due to the refusal of European colonial administrations in this part of the world to get out of the opium business. The British colonial administrations in India, Straits Settlements, Borneo, Hongkong and

elsewhere; the French administration in Indo-China, the Portuguese Colony at Macao, and the Japanese administration in Formosa, are all largely supported from the revenues of official opium bureaus or "farms" which earn their money by selling opium to the natives, chiefly Chinese residents. The only colonial administration in the entire Far East that does not maintain an official bureau for the sale of opium is the American administration in the Philippines.

And the opium situation is not the worst of it! A few days ago all the foreign newspapers in Shanghai carried large headlines over stories telling of the seizure of large quantities of heroin, valued at more than G.$1,000,000, on two Italian ships which docked here within one week. These shipments were consigned to firms in China, Korea, Manchuria—and the United States; hence the American interest in this quesiton! Obviously only a small portion of these harmful habit-forming drugs are seized, the remainder finding its way to the ultimate consumer.

Several years ago, at one of the opium and narcotics conferences held under the auspices of the League of Nations, the United States and China proposed the only logical method of controlling this traffic: limitation at the source of supply. But nobody wanted that for obvious reasons. Since that time the situation has grown steadily worse, from the standpoint of production of both opium and narcotics. Various conferences held at Geneva in recent years have done nothing better than the passage of inocuous resolutions, the chief purpose being to fix the blame on somebody else. Apparently the chief hope in the situation rests with the development of a strong unified government in China which will have power to stop the production of opium within the country as once was done several years ago. When this is accomplished China will then be in a position to bring forcibly to the attention of European countries the debauching of her emigrees in Far Eastern colonies.

## SHANGHAI'S KIDNAPPING AND GAMBLING INDUSTRIES

THE Chinese Ratepayers (voters) Association, comprising most of the propertied Chinese interests in the International Settlement has again protested against the wave of armed crime that is sweeping the foreign-administered area. A paragraph from the Chinese protest read as follows:

> "The lives and properties of citizens are in danger. This Association therefore questions the ability of the Municipal Council to maintain law and order. Chinese ratepayers do not desire to pay millions in revenue in a locality where they cannot be assured of protection for their lives and property."

Stirling Fessenden, director-general of the Settlement, in a reply to the charges of the Chinese Ratepayers Association declared that the local police force compares favorably with that of any city in the world, and alleged that the Chinese residents themselves are largely to blame in that they do not fully cooperate with the police in the supplying of information regarding the threats of kidnappers and blackmailers. He declared that it was impossible for the municipal government to station a policeman at the door of every Chinese home in the city.

While Mr. Fessenden may be correct in his declaration that Shanghai's police force compares favorably with that of other large cities, and that the Chinese fail to cooperate with the police in the supplying of information, this statement, obviously, does not tell the whole story. One only needs refer back through the files of the local newspapers to Mr. Fessenden's recent declaration that the local crime wave was directly due to the gambling evil.

The issue of *The Shanghai Evening Post* of last Saturday which contained the report of the Chinese Ratepayers' protest and Mr. Fessenden's reply, also contained in an adjoining column a report of crime in the foreign settlement during last week. The record showed 232 arrests, including 36 suspects in recent kidnapping enterprises, one involving a wealthy real estate operator and the other a Chinese banker. That there is a close connection between the kidnapping and gambling enterprises is obvious, due to the fact that kidnapping offers the only way whereby gamblers may quickly recoup their losses. Chinese victims of local greyhound-gambling-pari-mutuel joints first rob their employers to make up for their losses and then when threatened with exposure and prosecution in the courts look about for an easy quick method of raising funds. The kidnapping of wealthy Chinese citizens or members of their families is the natural result and it doesn't require any expert in criminology to figure it out!

All of which leads inevitably back to the matter of closing up the open commercialized dog-gambling resorts in the International Settlement and the equally pernicious institution in the adjoining French Concession. The most efficient police department in the world cannot prevent crime so long as the underlying causes of criminality are permitted to exist. What is the gain when the Settlement police arrest in one week some 250 alleged kidnappers, armed robbers, pickpockets and house-breakers, but permits other highly-placed law-violators—operators of gambling joints—who are really responsible for the crime wave, to remain free? One is led to wonder just where the operators of these gambling resorts receive their protection. Several weeks have elapsed since the British Consul-General and the Settlement authorities announced that the dog-gambling resorts must be closed. But instead of closing the proprietors of these institutions have intensified their activities which are daily flouted before the public in the form of page advertisements in the daily press!

On December 22 the foreign and Chinese residents of Shanghai were presented with another graphic illustration showing how exterritoriality can protect one set of gamblers

and how the lack of exterritoriality subjects another group to prosecution under Chinese law. On December 22 eleven Russians who were arrested in a so-called "United Club" located at No. 306 Avenue Foch, in the International Settlement, were brought up for preliminary hearing in the Chinese Special District Court. They were charged by the police authorities of the International Settlement with the operation of a gambling institution. Altogether there were about 100 persons, most of them Russian emigrees in the place at the time of the police raid, the alleged gambling being of a type called "lotto," which is said to be similar to a card-lottery called "keno" in American gambling parlance. The Russians will be brought up for prosecution in the District Court shortly and in the event the evidence is against them they will be subject to heavy penalties. The predicament of the Russians is due to the fact that they have lost their exterritorial rights, hence are subject to Chinese laws against gambling which the Settlement authorities are obligated to enforce. Hence we again have the spectacle of the Settlement police, which are under British control, taking action against a bunch of Russian emigrees for alleged gambling in the Settlement, while at the same time the British-registered dog-gambling joints are permitted to operate openly and flout their advertisements in the daily newspapers, and this without any police interference in any way. According to a recent article in *The Review* descriptive of the wholesale gambling which is being conducted at the British resort known as "Luna Park" it was shown that the Shanghai Police Department provides guards on the nights that races are being conducted and that these police-guards even indulge in gambling along with the rest of the crowd. Therefore, Shanghai is presented with the spectacle of municipal policemen attending one "protected" gambling resort and participating in the games of chance and then proceeding to another part of the city where a bunch of impecunious Russian emigrees are conducting a sort of gambling "club" and putting the whole crowd in jail for violating the law. Thus is justice administered in the International Settlement for the edification of the Chinese people! The Russians in their "United Club" were allegedly operating a type of gambling which by a far stretch of the imagination, might, in a period of five years, have a monetary turnover, equivalent to one night's operation of one of the two British dog-gambling joints in the Settlement. The British Greyhound Association, proprietors of "Luna Park" in their annual financial report made public on October 31, 1930, showed a net profit of $322,000, which amounts roughly to £18,000 in English currency or about $90,000 in American money. Two years ago when the local police raided and arrested the inmates of the "Wheel," a gambling institution operated by a Mexican citizen, they caught a number of British subjects in the place. When the Britons were brought up in the local British court on the charge of frequenting a gambling resort, one of the accused asked the British judge how one was to know when one was attending an "illegal" resort. The British judge replied, "Ask the police!"

To refer back to the kidnapping phase of the gambling industry in the Settlement, the *North China Daily News*, official British organ on Dec. 28 in an attempt to show that this form of criminality is diminishing, published statistics showing that there were only thirty cases of kidnapping and three attempted cases in 1930 as compared with thirty-eight cases and four attempts in 1929. In order to present a complete record of the gambling and criminality industry in the International Settlement, we publish herewith the complete text of the letter which the Chinese Ratepayers Association sent to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement last week,

Secretary, Municipal Council, Administration Bldg.

Sir,—In recent years, cases of armed kidnapping have multiplied to a startling extent in Shanghai, especially in the International Settlement. Recognising the necessity of crime suppression, this Association have repeatedly addressed requests to the Council that serious efforts be made to deal with the situation. On June 9, 1930, the Association even brought to the Council's attention six suggestions having as their aim the suppression of kidnapping in the Settlement. Besides the Council's invitation of a deputation from the Association for the purpose of discussing the suggestions with the police authorities no appreciable result has been achieved, and the matter has been protracted up to the present.

Although from the Council's letter of October 29, 1929, Ref. No. 4268|8, in which suppression measures were discussed at some length, it appears that the Council has paid a certain amount of attention to crime suppression work, yet in point of fact the measures have never been carried into effect with any degree of vigour. In less than a week four cases of armed kidnapping were recently reported in the newspapers, and there might have been additional cases which had escaped the attention of the newspapermen. A number of dead and wounded have frequently been known in the worst of the incidents.

The expenditure of the Police Department of the Council, we are aware, has reached the amazing amount of over Tls. 4,700,000 for the current years, but the result of Police work is such as to lead people to doubt seriously the Council's ability of maintaining peace and order in the district under its administration. That the lives and property of the Ratepayers have at present been deprived of adequate protection is an undeniable fact.

Under the circumstances, the Association desire to be convinced in some form or other of the Council's potency of vindicating law and order in the Settlement. The Ratepayers will never be content to see that the taxes paid by a million residents are expended in such a way as not to ensure even the safety of their lives.

We are looking forward to a satisfactory reply from the Council as soon as possible.—Yours faithfully,—Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association.

In addition to the letter which the Chinese Ratepayers Association sent to the Municipal Council, the Chinese Bankers Association, on Sunday, December 28 also sent a letter to the Council protesting against the crime situation in the Settlement, the text of the letter being as follows.

"The crime wave, especially as relates to kidnapping, in the International Settlement of Shanghai, has increased in recent years by leaps and bounds and, although the police have succeeded in bringing some of the outlaws to book and dealt with them very severely, criminal gangs are as active as ever. During the past week, kidnappers became bolder than ever, no fewer than four or five such outrages having taken place, in

two of which men were murdered ruthlessly. This fact is amazing!

"The kidnappers have become so bold as to carry off their victims and they have resorted to the use of arms in broad daylight in the so-called strongly-policed International Settlement, so it may well be concluded that the Settlement police are held in contempt by criminal gangs.

"The population of the Settlement is greater than any other city in China and if means are not devised by the authorities here to suppress the crime wave immediately, residents will be thrown in a constant state of fear for their personal safety and their property.

"On more than one occasion, local Chinese public organization have sent you petitions to devise measures to alleviate the crime situation but no effective protective measures have been made public with the result that the crime wave has inceased by leaps and bounds.

"In view of this state of affairs, this Association, being one of the local commercial bodies, deems it necessary to address this letter to you in the hope that you will successfully carry out your duties by immediately devising means to suppress crime and by carrying out effective measures to prevent crime in future."

## THE PROBLEM OF ERADICATING RED-BANDITRY!

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appears two articles by Chinese writers dealing with the serious problem which now faces the National Government in connection with the eradication of so-called "red-banditry" in Central China. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's recent trip to Nanchang, Kiukiang and Hankow and his conferences with civil and military officials apparently has been fruitful of results as military reports indicate that the headquarters of the outstanding red leaders have been captured. But the leaders, particularly those whose names have becomes familiar to the readers of the daily newspapers, such as Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and the lesser leaders Mao, Peng and Huang are still at large despite Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's offer of rewards ranging from $50,000 upward for their capture. In most of the reports of engagements between the red-bandit forces and the Government troops, the information was to the effect that most of the reds had escaped to the mountainous sections along the Kiangsi-Fukien border or to the district along the borders between Hunan and Kweichow and Szechuen. The *China Times* in an editorial discussion dealing with the present campaign referred with satisfaction to Gen. Chiang's recent declaration that the Government's anti-red campaign would be concluded by the end of February. In an attempt to fix responsibility for present conditions in Central China the writer of the editorial said that neither the Central nor provincial governments were entirely responsible but that it was necessary to work out some system of cooperation that would effectively deal with the menace. "These red-bandits," declared the editorial, "are disciples of their own principles and believe in their own perverted doctrines. No longer are they ashamed of being classed as lawless elements. They indulge in orgies of looting, burning and killing, contending that in this way they are carrying out their doctrines of equal division of riches. Hence the poorer elements in the population are willing to follow these leaders and refuse to consider them outlaws. In this manner the bandits and the populace are as hopelessly mixed up as milk and water. The general result has been to break down all law and order as previously existed. Hence the situation has become a menace to the existing political and social system of the country. Under the circumstances it is up to the Government to devise ways and means for inculcating 'healthy thoughts' into the minds of the people, thus assisting them in again becoming law-abiding citizens. The problem is a revolutionary one, taxing the full resources of the officials. They must sacrifice self-interest for the sake of the welfare of the Chinese people."

According to a report from Nanking by the *Kuo Min* service, Gen. Lu Tih-ping chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government has been appointed director of the Kiangsi headuarters of the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Lu has under his command the 6th, 9th and 19th route armies, the 19th army being entrusted with the responsibility of clearing southern Kiangsi of red-banditry. Following the defeat of the bandit forces at Tungcheng, the remnants of the red force escaped to the Hupeh-Kiangsi border where they are being pursued by Gen. Tao Kwang. The *Sin Wan Pao* on Dec. 29 reported that two bandit strongholds at Sung-Chi and Shihsu had been captured with some 5,000 prisoners, the munitions captured including four trench mortars, one machine-gun and 800 rounds of rifle ammunition. These brigands belonged to the forces of Ho Lung and Kwang Ta. Most of Ho Lung's force has escaped in the direction of Haofeng on the border between Hunan and Hupeh. A further dispatch from Hankow, also on Dec. 29 stated that Gen. Hsiao Chi-tsu had rounded up more than 1,000 bandits in the vicinity of Hwangan and Kwangyingtang in Honan. Dispatches from both Peiping and Nanking on Dec. 28 reported a new type of complications in Kansu province where Mohammedans have massacred the Chinese populations of several towns. The Government has ordered troops stationed in Shensi to advance into the district. The report claimed that more than 25,000 Chinese had been massacred by the Mohammedan "Irregulars" serving under leaders named Ma Tien-yen, Ma Tien-hsiang and Ma Chung-eng and that some fourteen districts had been occupied. Further reports from the bandit-front stated that telegrams had been received in Canton to the effect that the reds which had been driven out of Kiangsi had entered Kwangtung and had occupied the town of Tengtang. Another report stated that the Government troops had captured Tungkou Kiangsi, which had been held by the reds for a considerable period. A dispatch from Changsha on Dec. 27 stated that red-bandits belonging to the forces of Li Ming-sui and Chang Hai-yi which had retreated into Hunan from the Kwangsi-Hunan border had occupied the town of Suining and were advancing on Wukang. Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial government sent troops to the relief of the city.

## Successful World-Wide Broadcasting from Shanghai

The shortwave broadcast of native music from Shanghai, Tokio, Manila and Honolulu which was sent out on the evening of December 25 from 11.15 p.m. to midnight was successfully picked up at the Bolinas, California station and put on the National Broadcast Company's networks.

The Shanghai program was arranged by Professor Chu Yin, of the National Conservatory of Music, Shanghai, and of particular note was the rendition of the Chinese "Ancient Spring Song" on the Pi-bow or Chinese mandolin. The Japanese program consisted of some national airs on the samisen. Honolulu produced several native Hawaiian melodies on the ukelele and the steel guitar, while Manila sent forth strains of Filipino airs.

The Shanghai arrangements were in charge of T. K. Pan, engineer of the Central Radio Traffic Office, Sassoon House and the artists worked in a special studio room there. The microphone and line amplifiers automatically transferred the program to one of the 40 KW transmitters at Chen-ju, whence it was broadcasted.

Mr. Pan was assisted by Chief Engineer Chong at Chen-ju, C. F. Chung at Liu-hong receiving station and George F. Shecklen, at Sassoon House, the latter announcing in English. Mr. Pan announced in Chinese.

# Men Who Are Largely Responsible for Conditions in the French Concession

**Wei Ting-yung**

Born at Tze-Chi, Chekiang; 39 years of age; commander Chung Hwa Volunteers; director, Credit Franco-Chinois.

**Loh Pah-hong**

Born at Shanghai; 56 years old; honor student Ching Dynasty; director many public utilities.

**Chu Yen-chih**

Born at Shanghai; 45 years old; educated Belgium; active in Sino-French education.

**Tu Yueh-sung**

Born at Shanghai; 43 years old; military advisor to Nanking; bank director, etc., etc.

**Chang Hsiao-lin**

Born at Hangchow, Chekiang; 54 years old; Counsellor to military, Nanking; chairman Chamber of Commerce, etc.

The foregoing pictures and biographical sketches, reproduced from the *China Times*, Sunday, Dec. 21 are the likenesses of the five Chinese members of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai French Concession. The administration of the French Concession at Shanghai differs materially from the administration of the International Settlement in that the French Consul-General exercises supreme control and the Municipal Council is only an advisory body. However, the Council, or at least the Chinese members do exercise considerable control, in fact they are reputed to exercise practically dominant control of what takes place in the Concession, the power of the Chinese councillors being so great that local French officials profess their inability to interfere.

# China Promulgates New Customs Tariff

A Mandate was issued at Nanking December 29 promulgating the 1931 import tariff schedule. On the whole the tariff has been framed so as to increase the taxes on luxuries and on quite a large list of articles which are protected in favor of manufacturers in China. Some articles have been reduced, notably general machinery, including electrical. The main items of the new schedule are given below.

Cigarettes have been increased from 32 per cent to more than fifty percent (in some instances to about 65 per cent.) Leaf tobacco duties remain the same for the higher grades while the lower grades have been sharply reduced. Gasoline reduced from G. U. 1.75 per case to G. U. 1.70; crude oil has also been reduced. Kerosene remains the same; lubricating oil is slightly increased.

Soap and toilet preparations are increased from ten percent to 30 percent. The new rate on machinery (including electrical) is 7½ per cent (former rate ten percent). In the case of agricultural machinery the rate is reduced to five percent. The duty on wood pulp is reduced from 87 to 33 cents per unit. The cheaper grades f lumber, covering most of the imports into China, are ºecreased from eight to seven percent. Cement is charged d4 percent as against the old rate of 14 percent.

**Higher Duties on Motor Cars**

Motor cars are increased from 22½ percent to 30 percent; trucks increased from 12½ percent to 15 percent; tires increased from 12½ percent to 20 percent. The rate on jewelry is increased to forty percent (former rate 27½ percent). Airplanes, railway materials and machine tools decreased from ten percent to five percent. Typewriters and calculating machines are increased from ten to 12½ percent. Fountain pens are increased from 10 to 15 percent. Flour, wheat and cereals generally remain on the free list. Other articles exempted from duty are books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, gold and silver bullion. The duty on canned goods has been considerably increased.

The highest rate of duty in the new tariff also applies to mineral and table waters and to certain classes of silk goods. Forty percentis assessed on rifles and pistols (increased from 22½ and 27½ percent), also on carpets (increased from 17½ percent), and on chinaware (increased from 7½ percent). Chocolate, cocoa and coffee rise from 17½ percent to 30 percent, Telegraph, telephone and radio equipment remains the same at 12½ percent. Dyes are increased from 17½ to 25 percents Cotton clothing and haberdashery rise from 12½ percent to 25 percent.

Cotton piece goods are increased from 7½ percent to 12½ percent.

The new tariff will probably not handicap American trade in China; rather the contrary, as many bulk items, constituting the largest perentage of American export, remain the same or are even decreased, except in in a few cases where China is striving to build up its own industries.

The increase of the duty on cigarettes will still further increase the manufacture in this country. Cigarettes have already become an important item of export from China.

The increased duties on cotton piece goods will affect principally Japan and Great Britain.

It is estimated that the new tariff schedule will bring in to the Chinese government exchequer an additioanl annual revenne of one hundred million Mexican dollars.

## Shanghai Students Gain Honors in U. S. A.

Misses Helen McCracken, Margaret McCracken, and Mary McCracken, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken, and Miss Sieu-ya Tsar, daughter of Mrs. L. D. Tsar, all of Shanghai, have distinguished themselves at Lake Erie College, Painesveille, Ohio. Miss Helen McCracken, who graduated from Lake Erie in 1929, won the Eliza H. Wilcox Fellowship for graduate study, and is now studying at Columbia University. Miss Margaret McCracken won a membership in the Kappa Alpha Sigma Honor Society. Miss Mary McCracken is a member of the senior class at Lake Erie and has also been honored by the Kappa Alpha Sigma Society. Miss Tsar, girlhood friend of the Misses McCracken in Shanghai, is also a popular senior in the college.

## Baptist School in Kwangtung Province Ordered Closed

Following the visit of a school inspector, the American Southern Baptist School at Shiuchow, in Northern Kwangtung, has been closed by order of the local magistrate because it was holding religious services. The school had registered with the Government and, therefore, was subject to the control of the Provincial authorities. *Reuters* Canton correspondent comments: "Whether registered Mission schools can give religious instruction apparently depends upon the individual school inspectors. Some of these oppose and others are favorable to Christianity."

# China Trade in Perspective

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

*U. S. Commercial Attache in Commerce Reports, November 10)*

There is probably no better index to the actual progress of events in China during the past 50 or 60 years than is manifest in the returns of trade for that period. If one had no other clue to China's trends than that provided by its statistics of foreign commerce, a careful study of these data would portray fairly accurately the great underlying forces which are operating to make for a transition of Chinese society. With the object of presenting these data in a comprehensive manner, so that the reader, by their perusal, may view the China of the last 50 or 60 years in perspective, statistics have been compiled from the Chinese Customs returns of trade. They reveal that China is making substantial strides in the building up of a new economic balance; furthermore, nothing better demonstrates this fact than the increasingly larger diversities in its imports and exports, especially the growing importance which the instruments of a modern economic society are assuming in its import trade.

In perusing the tables, allowance should be made for the difficulties experienced in the changes of methods of the classifications of commodities as made by the Customs from time to time to meet changing conditions in the trade. The data presented for the most part are based upon values. It is planned to present, at a later date, from published statistics of the Chinese Maritime Customs, a comparative study based upon quantities for such commodities as permit of quantitative treatment.

### Value of Trade from 1870 to 1929, Inclusive—Tonnage of Vessels and Customs Revenues

The value of China's foreign trade for representative years from 1870 to 1929, inclusive, is recorded in the following table:

*Value of China's foreign trade, 1870 to 1929, inclusive*

| YEAR | Millions of haikwan taels | | Million of dollars | | Tael value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | |
| 1870 | 70 | 60 | 110 | 95 | $1.57 |
| 1880 | 80 | 80 | 110 | 110 | 1.39 |
| 1890 | 125 | 85 | 155 | 105 | 1.25 |
| 1900 | 210 | 160 | 155 | 120 | 0.74½ |
| 1910 | 460 | 380 | 305 | 245 | 0.66 |
| 1920 | 760 | 540 | 940 | 670 | 1.24 |
| 1929 | 1,265 | 1,015 | 810 | 650 | 0.64 |

The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Chinese ports, increased from 7,000,000 in 1870 to 155,000,000 in 1929; the revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs, from 9,000,000 haikwan taels to 150,000,000 taels. Figures revealing these increases appear in the following table:

*Tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Chinese ports, and revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs*

| YEAR | Tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Chinese ports *Million tons* | Revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs *Million haikwan taels* | YEAR | Tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Chinese ports *Million tons* | Revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs *Million haikwan taels* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 7 | 9 | 1910 | 90 | 35 |
| 1880 | 15 | 14 | 1920 | 105 | 50 |
| 1890 | 25 | 22 | 1929 | 155 | 150 |
| 1900 | 40 | 23 | | | |

### Leading Imports and Exports in 1870—In 1890

In 1870 opium was the principal import, followed by cotton goods; tea the principal export, and silk second. The values were:

*China's imports and exports, 1870*

In millions of haikwan taels—(1 tael=$1.25)

| IMPORTS | | EXPORTS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opium | 25 | Tea | 30 |
| Cotton goods, 20 / Cotton yarn 2 | 22 | Silk | 24 |
| Woolen goods | 6.5 | Beans and graens | 1 |
| Metals | 4 | Vegetable oils | 1 |
| All other | 12.5 | All other | 6 |
| Total | 70 | Total | 62 |

By 1890 silk had replaced tea as the principal export item. An enumeration of the leading import and export commodities and their values in haikwan taels in that year follows:

*China's imports and exports, 1890*

In millions of Haikwan taels—(1 tael=$1.25

| IMPORTS | | EXPORRS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opium | 30 | Silk— Raw, 24 / Manufactured, 5 | 29 |
| Cotton Goods | 25 | Tea | 25 |
| Cotton yarn | 20 | Cotton, raw | 3 |
| Rice | 11 | Straw braid | 2 |
| Metals | 7 | Sugar | 2 |
| Marine products | 5 | Beans and grains | 1.5 |
| Woolengoods | 4 | Vegetable oils | 1.5 |
| Kerosene (30,000,000 gallons) | 4 | Firecrakers | 1 |
| Coal | 2 | Chinaware | 1 |
| Cotton, raw | 1.5 | All other[1] | 21 |
| Matches | 1.5 | Total | 87 |
| Sugar | 1 | | |
| Sandalwood | 1 | | |
| All other | 12 | | |
| Total | 125 | | |

### Opium Displaced as Chief Import—Other 1890-1900 Trends

From 1890 to 1900 opium fell from first to third place among China's chief import items, having been replaced by larger imports of cotton piece goods and cotton yarn. New import items appearing in Customs statistics included flour, aniline dyes, ginseng, machinery, and lumber, with total imports in 1900 reaching 210,000,000 haikwan taels. (Haikwan tael—$0.745 in 1900.)

Silk, tea, raw cotton, and bean products continued to head list of China's export items in 1900, and several new ones—hides, furs, and skins; paper (chiefly for Chinese residents abroad); straw matting; tobacco; cotton goods; livestock; nutgalls; feathers; and sesame seeds—appeared. Upon the loss of the Island of Formosa in 1896, Customs returns thereafter reflected smaller shipments of tea and sugar, two important Formosan products. China's exports in 1900 aggregated 160,000,000 haikwan taels.

### Leading Commodities in 1910 Trade

In 1910 imports were reported as valued at 460,000,000 haikwan taels and exports, 380,000,000 taels. A compilation of the principal items follows:

*China's imports and exports, 1910.*

In millions of haikwan taels—(1 tael=$0.66)

| IMPORTS | | EXPORTS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton yarn | 62 | Silk— Raw, 77 / Manufactured, 19 | 96 |
| Cotton goods | 60 | Beans and products | 41 |
| Opium | 56 | Tea | 35 |
| Rice | 31 | Cotton, raw | 28 |
| Metals | 26 | Hides and skins | 16 |
| Kerosene (161,000,000 gallons) | 22 | Sesamun seed | 14.5 |
| Sugar | 21 | Straw braid | 8 |
| Railway materials | 15 | Tin | 5 |
| Marine products | 13 | Wool | 5 |
| Machinery | 9 | Bristles | 4.5 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco | 9 | Live cattle, pigs, poultry | 4.5 |
| Coal | 8 | Mats and matting | 4.5 |
| Dyes | 7.5 | Meats, and game (frozen) | 4 |
| Matches | 5.5 | Firecrackers | 4 |
| Woollen goods | 5.5 | Egg products | 4 |
| Leather | 5 | Vegetable oils | 3.5 |
| Cotton, raw | 4.5 | Paper | 3.5 |
| Paper | 4 | Flour | 3.5 |
| Flour | 3.5 | Peanuts and oil | 3 |
| Tea | 3.5 | Tobacco | 3 |
| Medicines | 3 | Hair, human | 2 |
| Wines, beer, etc. | 3 | Furs | 2 |
| Clothing and hats | 2.5 | Chinaware | 2 |
| Soap | 2 | Ramie fiber | 2 |
| Cement | 1.5 | Cotton goods (manufactured) | 2 |
| Building materials | 1.5 | Rape seed | 2 |
| Hardware | 1 | Coal | 1.5 |
| Needles | 1 | Vegetable tallow | 1.5 |
| Glassware | 1 | Pig iron | 1.5 |
| Hosiery | 1 | Larr | 1.5 |
| Soda | 1 | Animal tallow | 1 |
| Stationery | 1 | Nutgalls | 1 |
| Candles | 1 | Antimony | 1 |
| Window glass | 1 | Grass cloth | 1 |
| Haberdashery | 1 | All other | 67 5 |
| All others | 66.5 | | 380 |
| | 460 | | |

[1] "All other" includes commodities mostly intended for Chinese residents abroad.

### Cotton Goods Led Imports, Beans and Products Led Exports, in 1929

In 1929 imports were valued at 1,266,000,000 haikwan taels; exports, 1,015,000,000 taels. The leading commodities are listed as follows:

*China's imports and exports of 1929*

In millions of haikwan taels—(1 tael=$0.464)

| IMPORTS | | EXPORTS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton goods, 175 / Cotton yarn, 14 | 189 | Beans and products | 230 |
| Sugar | 99 | Raw Silk, 165 / Silk piece goods, 21 | 186 |
| Raw cotton | 91 | Egg products | 52 |
| Flour | 64 | Tea | 41 |
| Rice | 59 | Furs | 32 |
| Kerosene (240,000,000 gallons) | 56 | Coal | 31 |
| Woolen goods | 45 | Cotton, raw | 30 |
| Iron and steel, not otherwise specified[1] | 40 | Wood oil | 23 |
| Paper | 34 | Cotton yarn | 18 |
| Machinery | 31 | Cotton goods | 17 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 28 | Peanuts and products | 16 |
| Chemicals, not otherwise specified[1] | 28 | Wool | 16 |
| Lumber | 27 | Kaoliang and millet | 18 |
| Marine products | 27 | Timber | 13 |
| Wheat | 21 | Hides and skins | 13 |
| Cigarettes | 20 | Bristles | 12 |
| Coal | 19 | Cigarettes | 12 |
| Artificial indigo | 17 | Sesamum seed | 12 |
| Bags, gunny | 17 | Salt | 11 |
| Artificial silk | 17 | Iron ore and pig | 10 |
| Tin ingots and slabs, 5 / Tinned plates, 9 | 14 | Tin, ingots and slabs | 9 |
| Electrical materials | 13 | Bran | 8 |
| Railway materials, not otherwise specfied[1] | 11 | Rape seed | 6 |
| Motor cars | 11 | Rugs and carpets | 6 |
| Gasoline | 9 | Medicines[2] | 5 |
| Leather | 9 | Lace | 5 |
| Rubber manufactures | 9 | Ramie fiber | 4 |
| Aniline dyes | 7 | Tobacco, leaf and prepared | 4.5 |
| Paraffin wax | 7 | Vermicilli[2] | 4 |
| Copper and brass[1] | 6 | Grasscloth | 4 |
| Oil, lubricating | 6 | Paper[2] | 4 |
| Wine, beer, liquor | 6 | Antimony | 4 |
| Building materials, not otherwise specified[1] | 5 | Firecrackers | 4 |
| Telegraph and telephone materials | 4 | Mats and matting | 4 |
| Munitions of war[1] | 4 | Wheat | 3 |
| Artificial silk and cotton goods | 4 | Hemp | 3 |
| Medicines | 4 | Cottonseed | 3 |
| Soda | 4 | Tungsten | 3 |
| Petroleum, crude | 4 | Live cattle, pigs, etc.[2] | 3 |
| Stationery | 3.5 | Feathers | 3 |
| Matches | 3 | Intestines (pig and sheep) | 4 |
| Perfumery and cosmetics | 3 | Meat, fresh and frozen | 3 |
| Sulphur black (dye) | 3 | Buckwheat | 2 |
| Cement | 3 | Corn | 2 |
| Rails | 3 | Walnuts | 2 |
| Soap | 3 | Straw braid | 2 |
| Clocks and watches | 2.5 | Lard | 2 |
| Scientific instruments | 2.5 | Curios | 1.5 |
| Match-making materials | 2.5 | Nutgalls | 1.5 |
| Airplanes | 2 | Vegetable tallow | 1.5 |
| Furniture | 2 | Cement | 1 |
| Hardware, not otherwise specified[1] | 2 | Human hair | 1 |
| Fertilizers not otherwise specifier[1] | 2 | Musk | 1 |
| Paints | 2 | Apricot seeds (pseudo almonds) | 1 |
| Sandalwood | 2 | All other | 107 |
| Window glass | 2 | Total | 1,015 |
| Canned fruits, etc | 2 | | |
| Tea | 1.5 | | |
| Ginseng | 1.5 | | |
| Pepper | 1.5 | | |
| Sewing and knitting machines | 1.5 | | |
| Tools, hand | 1.5 | | |
| Gramophones and accessories | 1.5 | | |
| Railway sleepers | 1 | | |
| Raisins | 1 | | |
| All other | 144 | | |
| Total | 1,266 | | |

1 As China's imports increase in quantity and variety, greater divisions of general groupings into specific headings become necessary, hence complicatory comparative studies of the Customs returns of imports in a very limited way as the bulk apparently came in without entering through Customs under special permits.

2 In part for reexport to South China through Hong Kong; also in part for the use of Chinese populations abroad.

### Increasing Number of Items Since 1910

Following 1910, the number of China's chief import items increased to 66, and 1920 imports included such new products as motor vehicles and gasoline, and other commodities previously included in other items—notably, rubber manufactures, telegraph and telephone materials, chemicals, paints, and fresh fruit. Upon the official prohibition of imports of opium in 1917, this item for the first time was not entered in Customs returns.

Silk and beans with their numerous products continued to head China's list of chief export items in 1920, and egg products, flour, and coal were removed from among the lesser to the group of increasingly greater export items. Products given separate export classification included wheat, rice, pig iron, and ore, wood oil, Chinese medicines, sausage casings, and feathers. Imports in 1920 aggregated 762,000,000 haikwan taels and exports, 540,000,000 taels. (Tael—$1.24 in 1920.)

### Need for Road and Rail Construction

In kerosene imports a remarkable growth is noticeable. The 1929 imports amounted to 240,000,000 gallons, compared with 3,000,000 in 1900. Improved transportation and more stabilized conditions in the interior should result in still further increases. Gasoline naturally follows in the wake of automotive imports. China to-day has only 40,000 motor cars, with about 40,000 miles of roads usable for motor transportation, but is only at the inception of a good-roads movement. In railway equipment, the bulk of the activity during the past 10 years has been confined to new construction in Manchuria, which now has about 40 per cent of China's 10,000 miles of railways. No single field offers greater possibilities, with stabilized political conditions, than that of railway construction, as China needs at least 100,000 miles of railways to take care of its passing transportation demands. In machinery, electrical equipment, and building materials and allied products, import returns of recent years suggest much for the future.

### Growth of Trade in Cigarettes and Tobacco—Imports Basic of Commodities.

The phenomenal growth of the trade in cigarettes and tobacco is particularly significant. It is estimated that the Chinese consume upward of a hundred billion cigarettes a year. Statistics show increasingly large imports of leaf tobacco and a gradual expansion of exports of cigarettes, signifying a substantial growth of cigarette manufacture in China. Their rapid expansion of the market for cigarettes in China has been primarily under American auspices and illustrates what modern methods of merchanising can do in extending sales among a low purchasing power people.

Many Chinese are deeply concerned over the important place which sugar, rice, wheat, flour, and certain other foodstuffs have achieved in the imports of their country. With the possible exception of sugar, it would seem that improved agricultural economics under more stabilized political conditions should make China an exporter rather than an importer of basic foodstuffs.

### Steady Advance of Export Trade.

In exports the most interesting development is the advance of beans and bean products during the past 30 years. Egg products, which did not figure in the exports of 1900, amounted to over 50,000,000 taels in 1929, yet there is not a poultry farm in the whole of China. Eggs, like many other export commodities of this country, are by-products of the farm or of farm labor. The advancement of China's export trade in vegetable oils, peanuts, wool, bristles, furs, sesamum seed, wood oil, and a number of other commodities is also significant, considering the difficult conditions under which these commodities are assembled and transported.

### Favorable Aspects of Foreign Trade.

In the foregoing tabulations of China's trade for the past 20 years, it is patent that irrespective of the silver exchange values and despite the disturbed conditions, foreign trade has forged ahead. On the other hand, it is also manifest that China's imports responded favorably

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# Has the Chinese Press Begun to Retaliate?

*Several days ago the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and elsewhere in China published editorials referring to the wave of bank failures which have been sweeping the United States. Whether the editorials in the Chinese newspapers had anything to do in inciting a run on an important American bank in China that cost that institution allegedly more than ten millions in Chinese deposits, is not known. But it is significant that the Chinese newspapers in various parts of the country for several weeks have been placing emphasis upon certain unfavorable aspects of American life, particularly crime and the prohibition scandal. While the editors of certain Chinese newspapers have disavowed any intention at retaliation, the following articles by Chinese writers in the United States both of which deal with so-called "unfavorable" news reports from China which appear in the American press, may point to an explanation of what is now appearing in the Chinese press.*

## "So This Is America"

BY DAVID CHI-HSIN LU

"K. S.,", a Chinese student in America after being here for the past six months is convinced that there is more to the United States than mere stock market crashes, unemployment, airplanes, universties, automobiles, and beautiful girls. He had read about these things in the newspapers in China before he arrived in U.S.A.

The day he stepped ashore the railway agencies flung at him the worn out slogan of "See America First." He did see America first, and in the good old Soviet "official" fashion. The observation car brought him to the famous Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon, the stockyards of Chicago, the skyscrapers of New York City and wound up at the Statue of Liberty in the harbor.

This new life thrilled the new comer. The elevated streets cars, subways, non-stop 45 story elevators, busses, people moving, traffic whistle shrieking, everything dazzled this poor country yokel. The "Great White Way," the beautiful stage girls, the glittering lights, all held "K.S." in awe and amazement.

American life was surely "fast". "Quick Lunch" signs, "minute men counters" hot dog stands, and places to swallow down something hurriedly could be seen everywhere. Everything was speed. Fast talking all sounded like "blab, blab, blab" to "K.S." He learned to dash across streets, to walk fast and to jam into subways and El cars. He saw cars, taxis, busses, people, people, people. Where in the world is America going?

K.S. got homesick. He scanned the newspapers everyday to get some home news. The reports pointed to him the red terrors, deplorable famine conditions, missionary atrocities, a land full of heathens—the blackest of black pictures. He saw headlines, streamers, and editorials on China: "Five Yankees wounded; fifty Chinese reds killed," Look at the contrast! "Chinese bandits loot American missions"; "Foreign missionaries held captive by Chinese reds" One day two papers ran stories thus: "60,000 Chinese massacred by reds," "8000 Chinese massacred by reds." The following day one report said: "That 1,000 was even exaggerating."

Missionaries are endangered in China alright, but K. S. found this: "Americans are safer in China than they are in America!"..... Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief are all alike in this country. Talk about safety, "even when you go out you don't know whether you will be able to come back or not" a lady remarked to K.S. Rich people and poor people die alike in automobile accidents. Not only in road-crossing, but on week-end holidays, going to football games and on the way home, death waits the unlucky man everywhere. During the exodus from the metropolises in the east, reports show, more than 17 deaths and 40 injuries resulted from the rush. A recent football match in one of the small cities in the mid-west resulted in five people being killed and eleven injured in automobile accidents.

Banditry holdups, and kidnapping occur anytime and anyplace in the big cities and on the busiest highways. In the state of Illinois alone more than six prominent bankers were kidnapped during 1930, not mentioning the common people. On the national highway, known as the "Great White Ribbon" running from coast to coast, holdups take place every day. On Highway No. 40 between St. Louis and Kansas City, one of the busiest sections in the country there were four holdups and two kidnapping cases in one month.

### Gangsters in Chicago

In the city of Chicago, it is an open fact that

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## China in Manhattan's Press

BY ART YUN

YOU, no doubt, know that New York papers are friendly to anti-Chinese news. And you, no doubt, think that high cable tolls is one of the chief causes. A least, C. Kuangson Young says so. The high cable tolls, he points out in one of his articles, limit journalistic coverage to rebellions, banditry, mutinies and communistic uprisings.

Nevertheless, I don't believe it. New York is the funnel for Chinese news, and I read all the New York papers daily. As I observe it here, the high cable tolls do not intrinsically affect the color of the news printed. Whether the news is wafted via cable or mail, it's all of the same hue and vintage. Indeed, the mail correspondence, nine times out of ten, is as bad or worse than the cable news. Often it achieves bigger and better headlines. It, too, plays up all the sensational and negative aspects of Chinese life—only in a more detailed and leisurely fashion. It's ingeniously tailored to fit the cabled impressions.

Here are typical mail dispatches which have recently appeared in New York papers:

SHANGHAI WORRIED BY SUICIDES—*New York Sun.*

REIGN OF TERROR BREWING IN PEIPING.—*New York Sun.*

CHINESE WOMEN TAKE TO BANDITRY.—*A. P.*

HANKOW INSTEAD OF SUPPRESSING OPIUM TRADE CHARGED WITH PROFITEERING.—*New York Times.*

CHINESE BABIES STILL SOLD AS SLAVES—*New York Telegram.*

Other New York papers are chary of Chinese news, and under the present norm of reporting, it's a boon to China.

For instance, the *New York World*, which has sadly waned in editorial prestige since the death of Frank I. Cobb, prints practically nothing about China nowadays. It long ago decided that Chinese news is "mah-jonng tales." The New York *Evening Post* relies largely on A. P. dispatches. The *Daily News, American, Journal, Mirror* are too occupied with sex and crime to bother with Chinese news, even of the most alarming nature.

Judging the quality of the news here printed, one can well nigh imagine how the foreign correspondent in China works. First, one realizes that foreign mail correspondence is, by necessity, rehash, so one pictures him as an industrious reader of the local papers, leveling his eager eyes for juicy and curious Chinese items. If there has been lots of news on a particular subject, timeliness demands a letter. If it is pro-China, one figures that his job is to unearth an intriguing, often an anti-Chinese angle, or, at least, one which will absorb the facts without, in any way, opening him to suspicion. His published work in New York reveals this procedure clearly.

### The Overseas Chinese

Before us is a copy of the *New York Sun*, which loves mail letters, with a Peiping dispatch. Lately, reports have poured into China about the mistreatment of Chinese in Australia, Canada, British India, Indo-China, Mexico, Venezuela, United States, and others. This is legitimate news. Our correspondent in Peiping feels compelled to send something by mail. Fundamentally this is pro-Chinese news. Is there a negative angle? An easy matter for any writer. This angle, our correspondent decides, is that China is the only government in the world which has a special bureau at its capital to take care of its overseas

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## "SO THIS IS AMERICA"

(*Continued from page 180*)

gangsters flourish and rackeetering is dominant. The government has threatened that federal police may start a clean-up movement soon.

In politics, especially in the last election, corruption played an open part in the bigger cities. Federal detectives were assigned to the polls to preserve order. Quite a few cases recorded politicians carrying concealed arms when they went to the voting polls. Hedrick, a G.O.P. man in Kansas was kidnapped by what were believed to be "political enemies" on the day of election. He was held captive until the election was over. In Kansas City a druggist who had successfully resisted three holdups and had an armed guard in his store all the time was killed recently by what is believed to be a "get even" stunt. Open any daily city paper in this country and you can find such headlines: "Armed bandits rob two banks of $15,000"; "Three get long terms for kidnapping boy"; "Bank safety boxes looted of $10,000"; "N.Y. starts war upon rackeeters" and so on and so forth.

Prohibition exists in theory. Lawbreaking is more popular than a football game! Back rooms of cigar stores, roadside houses, and other lonely places are given names as "speakeasies". They are places where you can get booze, K.S. found out. In the center of the busiest center of New York City where police whistles are audible on every corner and where a mass of humanity flows at all hours and when night is day, the "good old days of the swinging doors" are in evidence if you know how to ask for them. Every other cellar in private homes contains various apparatus for making beer and wines. The authorities know it.....but it goes on just the same. The papers tell of influential leaders being arrested and other prominent men in society caught in connection with "wet" action.

The people here blame prohibition for unemployment, crime, and "unhealthy beer"! Last summer 5,000 people in New Jersey attacked 50 policemen who were taking 5,000 barrels of beer to the police headquarters. It resulted in a "free-for-all-drink"! The poor policemen were left helpless.

Taxi cab drivers are "go-betweens" for bootlegging, and women. A phone call for a taxi and a request to take you to "a good place" will bring the desired results. Special deliveries for bootleg products can always be handled. Most student parties and "whoopees" are not complete without being a little "dampened".

Religion in America is becoming for many young people a thing of the past. In one of the recent jokes a freshman before leaving home to go to college prayed thus: "Oh God, bless father and mother; and bless me, and make me a good boy; Good-bye God!".....In one of the most outstanding churches in this country they have a so-called recreation hall for young people which is an inducement for young people to go to dance after the services. Religion is also getting "sports-minded." In one of the smaller towns where an annual football game was held the preacher in one church ran this announcement in the newspaper: "A football Sunday will be given this week. The church will be decorated with the football colors of the teams. The football captain will say the prayers, the full back will read the scriptures and the freshmen squad will take the collection". It added in two large letters in the end: "Inspiring! Unique!"

K.S. was in a good school. He found that many of the students are not internationally minded or very nationally minded. They only have the "My state right or wrong" attitude. One day K.S. was eating in a cafeteria. A student, an R.O.T.C. (reserve officers training corps) came up and after ordering chicken he looked up and asked K.S.: "Have you any chickens in China?" Another time one student was smoking a pipe, he asked K.S.: "Have you matches in China?". In one meeting a man stood up and asked K.S.: "Now tell me, was Confucius a Greek or a Roman?"

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1930.

## Keio University Confers Degree on Chinese Medical Student

The Medical College of Keio University, Tokyo, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Yang Yung-nien, a Chinese medical student. Mr. Yang was born in Peiping in 1900. Since having graduated from the Medical College in Dairen, he has been doing research work in the Keio University on a scholarship granted by the Chinese Cultural Enterprise department of the Japanese Foreign Office.

# Hongkong Prisoners' General Strike

*(Special Correspondence)*

What is considered to be an unparallelled case in the criminal annals of Hongkong is a general strike organized by several hundred Chinese convicts at the Victoria Gaol which is attached to the Hongkong Police Headquarters. The general strike involves all convicts at this gaol and it is considered to be the result of several days' plotting among the prisoners, who caused a great surprise to the authorities on the morning of December 16 when they refused absolutely to perform their daily routine of hard labor despite the severe warning of the gaol warders. The strike is understood to have had its origin out of a general complaint over the prison diet. The grievance is directed not toward the quality but against the limited quantity allowed to each individual. Coupled with the demand for more food it is understood that women prisoners last week demanded more clothing.

Following one or two weeks' agitation the grievance was made known to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol to whom the prisoners presented a joint petition asking for more food. This petition appears to have been handed over to Sir William Peel, K. B. E., C.M.G., by whom certain concessions were sanctioned. The sudden strike on December 16 was caused by the spreading of the news several days ago that the concession granted by the Governor was a temporary measure and that its continuance as a permanent measure would depend on an improvement in the conduct of the convicts, which left much to be desired. The Police officers who were accompanying the prisoners were greatly surprised when the convicts abandoned their tools and attempted to leave the work-shops. When the Police attempted to make the convicts continue with their work the latter threw themselves to the ground, suggesting a concerted action on the line of passive resistance. The Emergency Unit of the Police Force from the Headquarters was summoned into service and all approaches to the prison were well guarded by uniformed men, every precaution being taken against a possible mutiny which might have been planned by the convicts, who, however, complied with the warder's order instructing them to return to their cells.

### A Vociferous Chorus

A most unusual incident occurred in connection with the prison strike when throughout the evening of December 16 and the subsequent day the idle and dissatisfied convicts who were confined inside their cells joined in a vociferous chorus shouting, "Save our lives," "The Prisoners' chow has been reduced, we are hungry," etc., which were continued until the small hours of the morning and considerably disturbed the quietude of the Police Headquarters as well as residents living in the vicinities of the Central Police Station. If the chorus was intended to create attention it has produced some results, as large crowds were seen gathering outside the gaol, attracted by the stubborn and continued shouting of the idle prisoners.

This morning, the fifth day of the general strike, found the situation unchanged, with the shouting and lamentations continued and with the prisoners showing no sign of surrendering despite the strong discipinary measures adopted by the prison authorities in punishing the more recalcitrant spirits among the strikers. It is understood that prior to the strike, the Hongkong Government had appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions in the Gaol dealing mainly with the prison diet. The latest information from semi-official circles discloses that H.E. the Governor, Sir Willian Peel, is to form a Committee in due course for the main purpose of investigating fully the trouble at Victoria Gaol. The Committee will consist principally of prominent Chinese members of the Hongkong community consisting of members of the Legislative Council and several Chinese Justices of the Peace.

Li Yick-mui, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, in an interview recalled that he had on some occasions visited the Gaol in his capacity of a non-official Justice of the Peace and that, invariably on these visits he had heard similar complaints from hundreds of prisoners concerning shortage of food. He said on each occasion he had noted these complaints in the prison book. Another Justice of the Peace said that when inspecting the jail he was interviewed by a hundred prisoners at one time and all of them launched the same complaint about their diet.

Hongkong, December 20, 1920.

## CHINA IN MANHATTAN'S PRESS

*(Continued from page 180)*

citizens. So his letter on overseas Chinese emphasizes that angle, with the fact that China claims as its citizens every son of Han born abroad.

"Not only is the Department of Overseas Affairs at Nanking one of the most active bureaus of the Government," he writes, "but special accommodations are being prepared for any of these people who visit the captial. A parallel could be found if the American government were to erect an official clubhouse at Washington where Americans who live extended periods in other countries could live when they return to their native heath."

Quite true, but grossly misleading. The statement implies that China is jealous about the comfort and protection of her overseas citizens, while the United States and other countries, by comparison, are not doing enough. The real truth is that Chinese citizens abroad are the most unprotected in the world, while those of America and other countries have the maximum of gunboats and such facilities for their safety and comfort in other lands.

In bringing out the fact that China claims as its citizens every Chinese born in a foreign land, the correspondent forgets to mention that America holds every Chinese, regardless of whether he is by birth a Canadian, British, French or German subject, under the Exclusion Act. Of the injustices the Chinese abroad are suffering, which may have inspired the dispatch, nothing is mentioned, and if it has been mentioned, such has been completely cut out for print.

Of American papers, the *New York Times* prints more Chinese news than all the others combined. This is true of both mail and cable news. And because the *Times* has a reputation, undoubtedly deserved, among serious-minded readers, its one-sided treatment of Chinese news works more injury to China than any other single medium. Readers who have justly learned to respect the integrity of the *Times* are unaware of this trend in its Chinese news.

Leaders and organizations, working towards international understanding and peace, generally accept the *Times*, as the *Times* advertises itself, as an American institution. They spend little fortunes explaining away misunderstandings when, in the first place, these misunderstandings could, in a large way, have been avoided by insisting on impartial news. It's truly disconcerting to read information, when the source of this misinformation is aggressively ignored. The historian particularly ought to be resentful; he more than any other realizes what pitfalls await his unsuspecting confreres of tomorrow who consult the ubiquitous and handy *Times'* files for Chinese material.

### One Paper That Is Fair to China

An exception in American newspapers where mail correspondence is fair compared to its cable stories is the *Christian Science Monitor*, published in Boston. The *Monitor's* mail material is fair and constructive. Its cable stuff, however, is no better than what other New York sheets print. It may not be altogether the *Monitor's* fault. Its cable dispatches are generally *A. P.* stuff. Indeed, it seems to us that it uses more *A. P.* matter from any other spot in the world, thus providing a case among American papers where most decisively a reduction in cable tolls would improve its published stories from China.

Since mail correspondence tends to complement and coordinate cable flashes, the effect is the coloration of Chinese news in America with a bias that affects the whole stream of public opinion.

The most unfortunate thing is that the editorial weeklies and magazines which are supposed to be independent are similarly affected. Perhaps there is an impression that these organs of opinion deal independently with Chinese news. That's a mistake. They are merely editorial refractions of the day's news, verbal spectrums of the press chroniclings. These journals of opinion veritably live off the newspapers. In the case of Chinese news this source is their only food for editorial paragraphs. Look at the *Literary Digest*, *Times*, *America*, *Outlook* and *Independent*, and others, and see how closely they follow newspaper reports. Even the *Nation* and *New Republic* are not immune to the particular bias that necessarily follows through selection and omission of the foreign correspondent.

Not that the men who write the editorials and editorial paragraphs are wilfully at large to misconstrue China. They aren't. They are just helplessly at the mercy of newspaper dependence. Religiously they clip all the day's news about China. At the end of the week or when press time is near, they read them over and write 200 to 500 words, which nine times out of ten is a readable summary of the selected reports of the correspondent. Lacking immediate authentic information, they hesitate to editorialize beyond the obvious intent of the news. None of these journals, as far as we know, maintain staff correspondents who cable the news as the news breaks. Thus they are in no position to counteract authoritatively, in timely editorials, any bias which the correspondent injects by the process of omission or selection.

### How Bias Is Created

A fine example of how the foreign correspondent in China injects bias by omission and selection is found in the recent trip of Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China. Not a single correspondent in China sent a word to the New York press about Mr. Crane's favorable impressions as he left China. But on his arrival in Tokyo, the *New York Times'* correspondent interviewed him and sent his story from Japan. American newspapermen in Tokyo are not afraid to send favorable articles about Japan; indeed, most of their stories are thus tempered. This habit, no doubt, made possible the Crane story, but such news are studiously avoided by American correspondents in China. Another instance is Mr. William Cowling's ideas following a visit on behalf of Henry Ford. No American correspondent said a word about him in their dispatches, though anything with a Ford angle achieves good headlines here.

This dependence of the editorial paragraphers upon enwspaper sources means one thing: that China gets as bad a break in the editorial sections of the more carefully edited and written weeklies and monthlies as in the newspapers. It's a vicious circle that is hard to break, for the editors who write them grow skeptical of anything by way of special articles that are contrary to the tone of the newspaper reports. Their journals are groomed to reflect contemporary thought, and contemporary thought, they truly assert, is best reflected in the daily living newspaper. By experience, we know that it is ten times easier to sell articles backing up and interpreting the impression created by the day's news than one tending to give the other side of the story. Returned writers from China take due advantage of this editorial prejudice.

New York, N. Y.

## Annual Cost of British Troops in China Is £1,300,000

In the House of Commons November 26 a member asked information as to the number of British troopr that will be in China, attached to the North and Souts China commands, at the end of the present troopinh season.

The Secretary for War replied that separate Commands in North and South China do not now exist; the Shanghai Defense Force has been merged into a unified China Command with headquarters at Hongkong. The China Command is at present divided into three areas as shown in the following table of the British, Indian and Colonial troops in the China Command:

| | Officers | Other Ranks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong Area (including 2 British and 1 Indian Battalion) | 214 | 3,869 | 4,083 |
| Tientsin Area (including 1 British Battalion) | 44 | 965 | 1,009 |
| Shanghai Area (including 2 British Battalions) | 98 | 2,119 | 2,217 |
| | 356 | 6,953 | 7,309 |

The effective annual cost of the troops in the China Command in 1930 was estimated by the Secretary for War to be approximately £1,300,000. The Secretary for War said he could not make any statement as to whether the force could be reduced until the situation clears up.

## Prisoners at Hongkong Jail Strike

Hunderds of prisoners in the Victoria jail at Hongkong went on a general strike end of last week. They demanded better food and refused to perform daily hard labor, thereby causing a complete suspension of normal prison activities. The authorities locked all prisoners inside their cells as a precaution against general mutiny. The prisoners joined in a viciferous chorus shouting "Prisoners" chow has been reduced. Save our lives; we are hungry." The authorities removed the ringleaders to jails in New Territories. It is believed that Communists recently arrested during police raids organized the strike.

# Trade Depression in North Manchuria

By E. U. Barung

The economic life of North Manchuria has been in for a severe crisis this year. There has been a wave of failures and bankruptcies. More than one hundred Chinese firms located in Fuchiatien and other places liquidated or suspended for an indefinite time their business, some of them going bankrupt. It was reported a couple of days ago that a big Chinese firm of Un-Fancheng has become bankrupt with assets and liabilities amounting to $1,107,000 and $1,997,000 respectively.

While the trade depression was felt first by the wholesale dealers of Harbin, the retailers continued to struggle with some success against the adverse situation; but now many of the latter do not seem to be able any longer to make both ends meet. A group of representatives of storekeepers in Kitayskaya street, where all the substantial shops and stores of the city are located, visited the Bourse Committee yesterday and asked for directions and advice as to how to avoid the failures which the proprietors are facing. In their report to the Committee they stated that it often happens that in some of the stores not a single customer appears during the whole day. And, they further stated, that if the matters continue as they stand now until the beginning of February they will find themselves unable to pay salaries to their employees, rents and taxes. Although the Committee has taken the matter up it is not expected that it will do very much to improve the business.

One of the adverse factors in the situation is that the economy of the country is one-sided, depending almost entirely on its produce of agriculture and dependent, therefore, to a great extent upon markets abroad, which owing to the general economic depression, have demanded this year very little of Manchurian products. Another conspicuous flaw in the trade condition of the country is the absence of regular commercial relations between Manchuria and the Far Eastern provinces of the U. S. S. R. It was reported but a short while ago that a prohibition upon exporting North Manchurian grain to the U. S. S. R., had been enacted.

Previous to the Sino-Soviet conflict last year the Soviet Trading organizations used to buy in Manchuria large quantities of wool and manufactured articles, such as: overcoats, foot wear, etc., and exported them to the Russian Far East. Now they don't buy such goods any more as they started production of them in quantities sufficient for home demand. Except buying and exporting large quantities of tea, the Soviets do not export any commodities from Manchuria or from China Proper. The situation is held to be an abnormal one: on the one hand the Soviets disposing of large quantities of their goods of all varieties in Manchurian markets, and on the other side the Chinese merchants selling almost nothing to the Soviets.

### Chinese Merchants Desire Commercial Relations with the U. S. S. R.

Local Chinese business circles deem that regular commercial relations between Manchuria and the Russian Far East are absolutely necessary for the restoration of a normal economic situation in North Manchuria. They, therefore, are eager to learn what will be the results of the Sino-Russian Moscow Conference, at which according to advises received here, the questions of commercial relations between the two countries are being discussed.

At the time of the departure of Mo Teh kui for Moscow the Merchant Organizations of Harbin handed him special memorandum in which they set forth their points of view in regard to trade relations with the U. S. S. R. Among the items of the memorandum there was one expressing the merchants' desire that there should be an absolute freedom of frontiers and that all obstacles to Chinese trade on the Russian Far Eastern markets should be removed, and stating that normal commercial relations and revival of trade activities between this country and the U.S.S.R. will be possible only if the commercial treaty which may be a result of the conference provides for conditions fully guarding the interests of Chinese merchants.

### Plans for Organization of a Sino-Soviet Exporting Enterprise

Reports in regard to the question of concluding a commercial treaty, being discussed at the Sino-Russian Conference in Moscow, have caused a considerable excitement among the business spheres of Harbin. Many of the business men are of the opinion that should the treaty be signed it may change the routes for export of Manchurian beans and other products of the country. The Soviets are reported to be making preparations for an extensive export of beans from Manchuria by the medium of one of their trading organization called Hleb-Export (Grain-Export) the branch office whereof was lately established in Harbin. The chief object in establishing the Hleb-Export office has been to organize on a very large scale export of different kinds of Manchurian agricultural products both to the U. S. S. R. and European countries by the Siberian railways and through the port of Eggersheld by sea, the local Chinese commercial organizations to take a share in the business. It has also been reported that for financing the enterprise a project was on foot to establish a Sino-Soviet Bank in one of the cities in North Manchuria.

The Soviets seem to intend to make a large use of Manchurian beans. A special committee is reported to be coming to Manchuria for the purpose of making a thorough study of the different methods employed by the Chinese and the Japanese for preparing various kinds of meal from beans.

### After Some Revival, Export Business Is Slow Again

Due to an increase in demand for beans on the London market a revival of grain traffic in North Manchuria was noted during the first half of December. 2,500,000 poods of beans was bought for export; the most conspicuous buyers being Messrs. Wassard, a European firm, and the Japanese firms of Mitsui and Mitsubishi. For the period of time from the 1st to the 15th of December the cargo of grain transported by the C. E. R. amounted to 127,000 tons. Of this quantity 77,000 tons was forwarded eastward via Pogranichnaya. 31,000 tons southward through Changchung (Kwantchentsi) and 19,000 ton distributed among centres on the C.E.R. According to approximate estimate the gross income of the railway for this period was 1,925,000 gold roubles But during this week the export business has become slow once more. Beans were reported to decline in price almost daily on the London Market, the highest quotations being £ 6.13.9. without buyers. Beans on the Harbin market are offered at 97 cents, local currency, per pood Last week the price for beans was $1.06, local money, per pood.

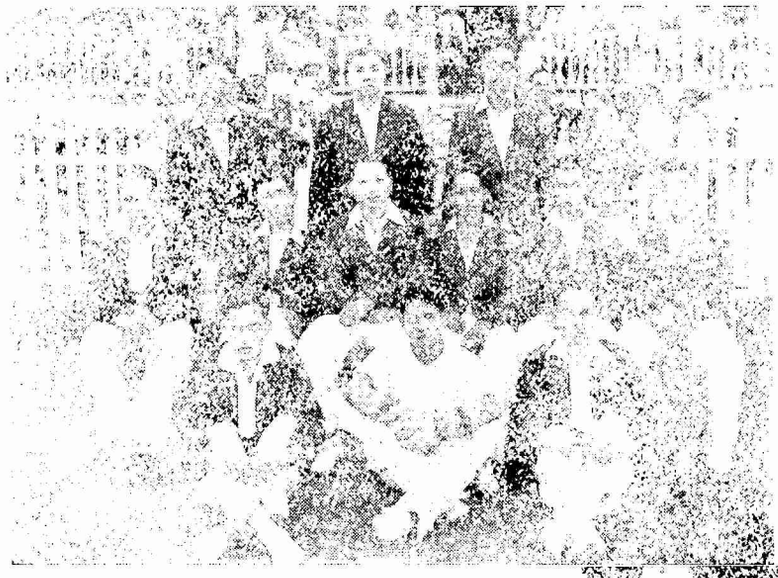
### Merchants of Kirin Want Financial Support

Advices received from Kirin by the local Chinese Merchant Organisations state that the merchants of Kirin provinces are in critical circumstances and that the Kirin chamber of commerce petitioned the Provincial Authorities for a financial support. In their petition they emphasized the fact that the season is now the busiest, the products of the last autumn harvest being put to market; but as the banks suspended—because of frequent bankruptcies in connection with the general depression—suspending loans upon commodities or other securities, the merchants are short of cash and unable to buy. They also set forth in the petition their wish that the Kirin Provincial Authorities should communicate with the Moukden Authorities to the effect that the latter Authorities may grant permission for an increased issuance of the Harbin paper money. The Kirin Provincial Authorities communicated on the matter with the Union of Banks in Harbin and with the Authorities of the Special Area of the Eastern Provinces with the result that the Union have taken up the question of lifting up the restriction of giving loans, but the petition with regrad to an increased issuance of the Harbin paper dollars has been answered in the negative, on the ground that several large money exchanging offices by artfully contriving, for the sake of an easy gain, cause a decline of the price of the paper money, and that a further issuance of banknotes in increased quantities would be a serious hindrance to a projected reform of the currency system in the North-Eastern Provinces.

The Japanese residents of the town of Pogranichnaya, Eastern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, filed a petition with the Japanese Consulate General in Harbin to the effect that a branch of the Consulate be opened at Pogranichnaya to guard the interests of the Japanese subjects, there being 2,000 of them in Pogranichnaya and in neighborhood.

Harbin, Dec. 20, 1930.

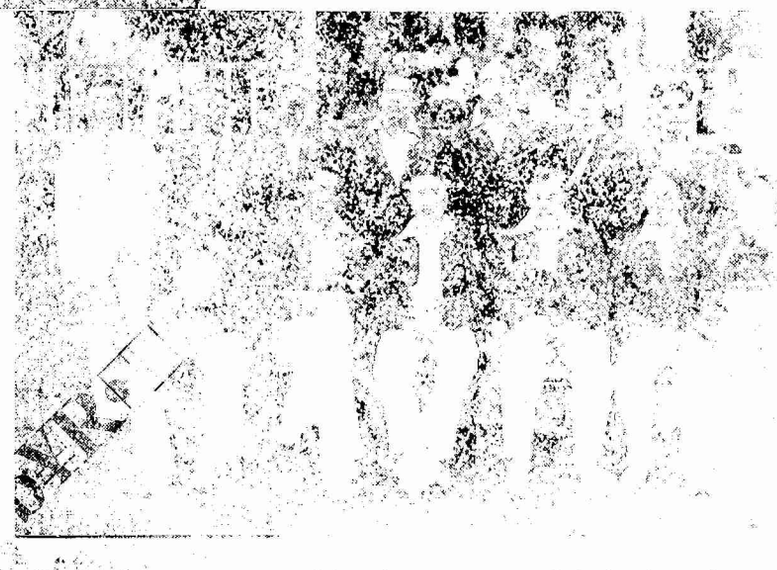
# OVERSEAS CHINESE GO IN FOR SPORTS!



The pictures on this page represent an interesting Chinese athletic development on the opposite side of the world—in the West Indies and South America. They were sent to *The Review* by the Chinese Association of British Guiana, with headquarters at Georgetown.

The picture above is that of the Chinese cricket team at Georgetown, located on the northern coast of South America.

The picture on the right is that of the "Country Team" of Trinidad, British island colony, just off the northern coast of South America.



The picture on the left is that of the Chinese cricket club team at Trinidad. This team and the other Trinidad team and the team from British Guiana have organized a league and play an annual series. Trinidad is known in China chiefly as the birthplace of Eugene Chen, former secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and in 1927 Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang Government which was maintained for a time in Hankow, prior to the establishment of the National Government at Nanking.

## Elihu Root Says Nations Should Disarm

Elihu Root, America's noted statesman, who is now chairman of the committee for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has issued a statement drawing the attention of the world to the fact that the Powers after the War, in order to induce Germany to disarm, promised themselves to disarm. He suggests that it is an imperative obligation for all the Powers, including the United States, to fulfil that promise without further delay.

## A Statement on British Claims in China

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the House of Commons November 6 stated that the claims of all British creditors in China are being fully considered in the discussions with the Chinese Government which have been proceeding at Nanking. The British Minister, he said, has made it clear that any solution proposed by the Chinese Government should provide for the payment in full of all valid British claims at the earliest possible moment.

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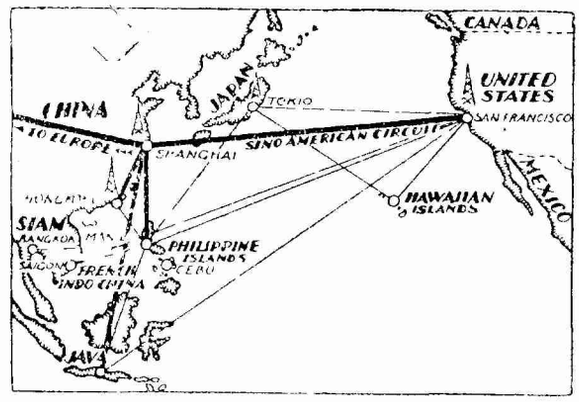


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# What Communist Bandits Have Done in Kiangsi

BY CHIA HSI YEN (賈希彥)

PRESIDENT Chiang himself is now leading an anti-Red expedition against communists in Kiangsi Hupeh, and Hunan. It should be understood that this must result in a death blow to the ever trouble-breeding Reds otherwise any reconstruction program can not be carried out satisfactorily. The writer being a native of Kiangsi wishes at this opportune moment to express his ideas and report what he can concerning the communistic activities carried on in Kiangsi with a view to pointing out facts in reference to any project against the prevailing disorder in that province. The writer also deems it wise at the outset of the discussion to elucidate the subject: By communist bandits he means that in this country there are very very few communists in a real sense of the word; those who are condemned as being reactionary, or communistic are just ordinary people knowing nothing about communism whatsoever but pretending to be so in order to keep body and soul together. That they are bandits to the hair should go without saying.

It is generally believed that Kiangsi has been the hotbed of the so-called Communists ever since the occupation of that province by the Nationalists. When the revolutionary army first made its appearance in July 1926 in Nanchang the Left Wing had the upper hand, controlling the city. The radical elements were at once seen creating a reign of terror. The most notorious figure, Chiang Tieh Ying, aged only twenty-six, is a graduate of the College of Law in Nanchang. While he was yet un undergraduate and the writer, a student of Nanchang Academy we both represented our schools in the Student Association of the city. He was fanatically active and sometimes even outrageous. Whenever there was a student movement he was among the first who rushed to the place. Enthusiastic and active as he was yet he was unprincipled, giving free play to his emotions. One incident may serve to illustrate his activities: In the summer of 1924 when the Student Association decided to boycott the British and Japanese goods several student demonstrations were given and many British and Japanese goods were either burned or torn away. In the opinion of the writer that kind of boycott was certainly not the fundamental way of settling our economic problems for in the process of market-seeking, imperialists have already sold China to economic servitude. —We destroy the things we paid for; and will buy them if we can not make them ourselves. It would be out of place to discuss the question here but let us imagine what Chiang Tieh Ying planned to do with 200 big boxes of British cigarettes locked up in a storehouse in the vicinity of the writer's alma mater along the bank of the Kan River. Upon investigation, and disregarding the decision of the Student Association, he asked the writer to break into the store and burn them all in the playground; this the writer refused to do. He then took the lead, collecting about him a group of students who broke the lock and ordered that those boxes of cigarettes be carried to the place where they could be set aflame. It was when they had already burned up nearly one hundred boxes that guards and policemen came resulting in a tragedy in which many were wounded while he himself safely escaped. The cigarettes were half taken away by laborers and half destroyed by the flames. It was reported that the loss amounted to somewhere around $2,000. This was made good by the government upon petition. Thus he and his co-workers made a fruitless sacrifice.

### A Seeker After Notoriety

Following this Chiang Tieh Ying had always been restless, participating in all sorts of public movements that could make himself known. Then just think of him leading armed and organized groups of workmen in Nanchang when the revolutionary army first entered into the city! As has been said before, at that time the Kuomintang was communism in disguise. Chiang Tieh-ying became its opportunist at once and began to hold those men whom he thought to be capitalists and bourgeosie for ransom, thus transforming himself from a proletariat to a young covetous bourgeosie. Properties were confiscated houses burned down and many innocent people killed without any cause. For nearly a month he had served as Cromwell the Second in Nanchang and no one dared to oppose him.

It was when Nanking decided to have a definite rupture with the Left Wing that the tide was stemmed. Generalissimo Chiang himself went to Nanchang with his picked men driving out Leftists from the city. This is what has been known evere since as the July Thirty First Incident (一三七件事). But it did not give a death-blow to Communism in Kiangsi. Nanchang could not yet be marked out as no-man's-land for communists. While it remained seemingly separated from communists the majority of them fled to various districts where people, mostly farmers and laborers, being already poverty-striken were prone to accept them. There they repeated their activities to the extent of actually setting up Soviet Governments. Important figures of communists like Chu Deh and Mou Cheh Dung were already there, the former being a returned student from Germany and the latter a graduate of the Teacher's College in Hunan. Previous to going to Kiangsi Chu was a brigadier general, and being true to his principles it is said that he had sold practically all his properties and reduced himself almost to a laborer. Mou's motive is very mean, once being quoted by Gen. Lu Ti Ping as saying: "Should I possess thirty thousand dollars in this world I would not be a revolutionary". They have been inciting and leading their followers, or rather, paid soldiers of Moscow, to do whatever they wish. The authorities of the province found it difficult to cope with the situation. The writer is authentically informed that sometimes government troops were mobilized against them but as they reached the front and being intoxicated by the communistic propaganda they themselves became loyal to the opposite camp—which highly aggravated the situation in the rear. From the July thirty-first Incident up to the present moment Kiangsi has been suffering tremendously from damages resulting from communistic activities in various hsiens. The total number of hsiens in Kiangsi is eighty one; the following statistics prepared by the Statistics Department of the Provincial Executive Com mittee cover reports from 43 hsiens, while more than ten hsiens in the remote part of south Kiangsi, where extremely serious conditions existed, are excluded:—

**A Schedule of Losses**

| Hsiens | Property loss | Houses burned | Casualities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yinfun | $ 2,000,000 | 510 | 1,150 |
| Shushwe | 30,000,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Dzechi | 100,000 | 40 | 100 |
| Dehshing | 25,000,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Wuling | 5,000,000 | 500 | 300 |
| Loping | 400,000 | 5 | 120 |
| Yinshu | 500,000 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Lichuan | 50,000 | 0 | 7 |
| Yichuan | 20,000,000 | 700 | 100 |
| Dunghsion | 10,000 | 22 | 50 |
| Fengyi | 10,000,000 | | 200 |
| Chungjen | 5,000,000 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Shehkiang | 383,000 | 290 | 131 |
| Sunyao | 500,000 | 200 | 200 |
| Yuanshan | 50,000 | 10 | 20 |
| Kiukiang | 1,000,000 | 500 | 10 |
| Chingkiang | 1,000 | 0 | 7 |
| Gingchi | 300,000 | 20 | 10 |
| Wenyen | 600,000 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Wen-an | 2,400,000 | 5,000 | 3,470 |
| Nanchen | 300,000 | 50 | 9 |
| Shuichan | 5,000,000 | 6,600 | 22,600 |
| Ginhsien | 12,700 | 45 | 100 |
| Fonchen | 500,000 | 20 | 100 |
| Linkiang | 7,000,000 | 100 | 500 |
| Yinshin | 20,000,000 | 8,000 | 5,000 |
| Kao-an | 85,000 | 10 | 0 |
| Deh-an | 800,000 | 200 | 1,500 |
| Yifong | 5,000.000 | 1,000 | 300 |
| An-fu | 35,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| Fenshin | 10,000 | 10 | |
| Lienhwa | 10,000,000 | 1,000 | 2,200 |
| Gishwa | 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 |
| Shuichang | 3,000,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| Yukiang | 100,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Tieho | 19,500 000 | 420 | 360 |
| Kweichi | 400,000 | 3,000 | 60 |
| Pinhsion | 10,000,000 | 700 | 3,000 |
| Nanfeng | 500,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Kwunchang | 1,000,000 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Kwunfeng | 40,000,000 | | 20 |
| Shinyu | | 500 | 400 |
| Chunyi | 400,000 | 10 | 300 |

(Blanks in the table indicates lack of details)

In the above statistics the writer has left out "more than" from before every number mentioned. The explana-

tory note of the statistics however gives a fairly good estimate of the property loss amounting to over twenty million dollars, and that of the cost of the houses burned $37,712. The casualities are figured at 82.304. As a matter of fact no statistics of this nature hold good very long as every day may witness regretful happenings resulting from the Red Terror; and viewed from the financial standpoiont of the province it seems that the local authorities have exhausted most of their sources of revenues for bandit suppression: The official report published by the Department of Finance of the province shows that from January 1929 to January 1930 the total expenditure for emergency and preventive puproses amounts to $1,803,600 of which two-thirds was for communist suppression. At present there is practically no hsien in Kiangsi that remains untrodden by communists and Nanchang has only been protected from being so treated by barbed wire and trenches. Such being the situation it is not difficult for my reader to imagine what hardships the provincial authorities have been undergoing in the civil administration which is of paramount importance in the tutelage period. Because of the chaotic condition universally prevailing the Department of Civil Affairs could not but irksomely delay carrying out Dr. Sun's program of local government organization in all the hsiens and proclaim a temporary procedure, which divides the program into three periods. The first period covers nineteen hsiens belonging to the first class, the second period covers 37 hsiens and the third period 25 hsiens. Because of the communistic unrest Yiyang, Shushiwe, and Pingshien of the first class were left out from the list and changed to the second period set for the hsiens of the second class. Lichuan, Nanfeng, Chung-jen, Tieho, Gishwe, Yinfun, An-fu, Shui-chuan, Wen-an Yinshin, Sinkiang, Lienhwa, and Lungnang are of the hsiens of the second class but were transfered to the third period because they have been looted by bandits several times. Deh-an, Lhuichang, Shindze, An-yi, Dehsin, Ching-an, Shingin, Shehkiang, Song-you, Fengyi, and Shehchen are hsiens of the second class but due to the fact that have been enjoying comparative tranquility during the trying years were promoted to and classified in the first period. It is regulated by the Central Government that each period covers six months and according to this time allowance the program must have been finished by April of this year, but it is far from being so in Kiangsi.

When one is reminded of the fact that soldiers often become communist bandits one is strongly convinced that the present trouble is economic rather than political: 1. Although some measures along lines of rehabilitation have been taken, yet the fundamental problem in such a privileged province as Kiangsi is how to enable people to have producing power. For instance Ging Deh Dzeng just taken over by the government troops in Kiangsi, is a place famous for porcelain, which industry had been practically destroyed since the communist rule. If that industry is re-established it means the maintenance of livelihood of thousands of people and the increase of exporting trade. While it is true that construction and destruction can hardly go hand in hand during this season yet it seems the Central Government should by all means give conveniences to a reconstruction program. 2. And what is of more importance at present is not merely to supress reds with force but how to make them financially cut loose from Moscow. The writer has been informed that it is the practice of small officers of communists in China to send their official messages either for instruction or for financial aid to high officers in a form exactly like a son asking his father to remit money. If this be true strict censorship of correspondence should go on in strategic places. 3 Natives, mostly farmers in all the hsiens in Kiangsi visited by communists could not but become communists at once because they had no soil to till no instruments to work with. It is the most serious problem confronting Kiangsi authorities. The writer believes that Wu Chi Hwei's proposal of raising money to buy agricultural implements for farmers in Kiangsu may be adopted by Kiangsi. 4. It is said that most communist leaders of the first and second ranks are intellectual youths. They, like other so-called thinkers in China, think and talk about things in the air and make nothing useful. The opinion is universally held that China needs business men and that Chinese schools should lay more stress on technical knowledge. It seems that the government should emphasize Dr. Sun's teaching of "all mighty double hands" and consequently it is the business of the Ministries of Education and Industry to see that it is emphasized among youths in schools, thus striking at the root of the problem.

Hangchow, Dec. 23, 1930.

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# In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

## Reduced Freight Rates

The Mukden Finance Bureau has announced reduced rates for freight on the Peining, Shenhai, Kitun and Kihai railway lines. The reduction of freight on cereals is approximately 50 percent below the previous tariff.

## Would Improve Honan Railway

The Ministry of Railways announced on Dec. 22 that plans are being made for raising approximately $2,000,000 for the purchase of new locomotives and equipment for the Taokow-Chinghua Railway in northern Honan province. It was stated that locomotives and coaches of modern type would be purchased as soon as the funds are available.

## Bank of China May Open Branch in Japan

A report in *The China Press* on Dec. 28 stated that the Bank of China may shortly open a branch in Osaka, Japan, the purpose being to extend facilities to Chinese traders interested in Sino-Japanese business. The announcement created considerable interest in Japanese business circles as none of the Chinese banks ever have had branches in Japanese territory.

## New 20-Year Manchurian Coal Supply

According to a dispatch by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Dec. 24 officials of the Chinese Mukden-Hailung Raiway Administration have discovered a new coal deposit in the the Monchiang district of Kirin province which is thought to be sufficient to supply the railway with coal for a period of twenty years. The Mukden administration has made a grant for the development of the field.

## Match Guild Wants Continuance of Reduced Freight Rates

The National Match Manufacturers Guild on Dec 22 petitioned the Ministry of Railways for an extension for a period of another year of reduced freight rates on native-manufactured matches. The guild also petitloned the Ministry of Finance for additional protective duties on foreign matches in order to prevent the "dumping" of foreign matches in the country.

## Mukden Floating $20,000,000 Relief Loan

A report by *Reuters* from Mukden on Dec. 26 stated that the Liaoning (Fengtien) provincial government had approved a plan for floating a loan of $20,000,000 for assisting farmers and merchants. The loan will be secured on the cigarette tax, surplus of the finance department of the Northeastern Political Council and the surplus of the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has also personally guaranteed the loan, according to the report.

## Central Bank Officers Are Reappointed

Li Ming, Yu Ya-ching and Lin Kong-hou, Shanghai bankers and businessmen, supervisors of the Central Bank of China, whose term of office expired in December, were reappointed on Dec. 24 for another term of two years. The appointment was made by the National State Council. The charter of the bank provides for the appointment of seven supervisors, six of whom serve for terms of two-years while one, who represents the auditing office of the Government, may be removed at any time by governmental action

## Military Training in All Leading Government Schools

The Inspectorate-General of Military Training and the Ministry of Education of the National Government on Dec. 23 reported that military training had been introduced into the leading government schools in twelve provinces, including Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang. Kiangsi, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Shantung and Hopei. The Government is now investigating the possibility of extending the system into border provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan, Shansi, Kansu and Mongolia.

## Highway Construction in Manchuria

The Japanese *Rengo* service in a dispatch from Dairen on Dec. 27 stated that the Manchurian authorities are planning the construction of a network of highways throughout Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, one trunk-line road connecting Mukden and Fahumen a distance of 70 miles, having just been opened. The Mukden-Fahumen road was constructed by the Li Feng Construction Company of Mukden. The report stated that rumors were in circulation that the American General Motors Corporation was planning to cooperate with the Mukden authorities in road construction.

## English Foreign Secretary Forecasts Improved Sino-Foreign Relations

Arthur Henderson, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a radio address broadcasted to the United States on Dec. 21 dealing with steps toward world peace in 1930 said there had been events in China during the year which gave rise to the hope that Chinese civil wars had at last ended. This he regarded as a most hopeful prospect and one that should mean in the measurable future that the western Powers might be able to agree on all outstanding questions with the Chinese nation and settle down to joint cooperation for their common good.

## Shanghai's New Civic Center

According to reports in the Chinese newspapers work is to be started early in the spring of this year on the new civic center to be constructed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the large Chinese area adjoining the International Settlement and French Concession. Main roads leading to the district are already under construction and according to the report the local city government has set aside the sum of $500,000 for the first building unit. The total construction, including all necessary governemental buildings, will cost approximately $10,000,000 which will be covered by a loan issue. The carrying out of the plan will require about ten years.

## New Air-Routes to Open in February

A report from Nanking which appeared in *The Sin Wan Pao* on Dec. 25 stated that three new air-mail and passenger routes are to be opened by the first of February. The are the Shanghai-Chengtu line which will be operated along the Yangtsze, the Shanghai-Canton route which will also use amphibian planes and will be operated along the coast line and the Shanghai-Peiping line which will be operated with land planes. The Shanghai-Canton service will be operated by way of Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, while the Shanghai-Chengtu service will be an extension of the present service to Ichang with a stop at Chungking and thence overland to Chengtu, capital of Szechuen province.

## Protest Against Japanese Military Police in Manchuria

The National Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Dec. 23 sent a telegram to the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee at Mukden requesting that an immediate investigation be made of the stationing of Japanese military police on Chinese territory in Manchuria. The report stated that numerous reports had been received recently alleging that the Japanese had organized so-called military police corps which which were being stationed at various Japanese consulates in Manchuria. As this constitutes a violation of Chinese teritorial sovereigty, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is planning to lodge a strong prtest with the Japanese authorities.

## Country To Be Divided into Special Tax Areas

In order to facilitate the collection of the new special taxes to be instituted, following the abolition of likin on Jan. 1, the Ministry of Finance has decided to divide the country into a number of Special Tax Districts. In each district there will be a special tax bureau under the direct jurisdiction of the Special Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance with branch bureaus in the various municipalities. The districts south of the Yellow River with taxation personnel will be as follows, 1. Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei District, with Wang Chia-chu as Director of the Bureau. 2. Kwangtung-Kwangsi-Fukien District, with TengChih-hsiang as Director. 3. Hunan-Hupeh-Kiang-si District, with Hsieh Fen-cheng as Director.

## Bucket Dredger "Hai Lung" Launched

The bucket dredger *Hai Lung* was successfully launched at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai December 22. It is the largest vessel of its class ever built in China. Miss Myers, daughter of the Commissioner of Customs, christened the boat with champagne. The *Hai Lung* was built at the Kiangnan Works according to the specifications of the Conservancy Board engineering department, of which Dr. Herbert Chatley is engineer-in-chief, and was built under the supervision of Mr. Brooke-Smith, representative of Lloyds, who states that this bucket-dredger was built to the "plus 100-A 1" classification, the highest recognized by Lloyds. Following the launching, the visitors were the guests at tea in the offices of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. During the course of the tea, Admiral Chen Siao-kai made a short speech.

## Another New Cinema for Shanghai

Among the new buildings for Shanghai which were listed in the trade and building supplement of *The Shanghai Evening Post* on Dec. 29 is a new modern moving-picture theater to be located at the corner of Route Cardinal Mercier and Auenue Joffre in the French Concession. The name of the theater is The Cathay and according the description it will cost approximately Tls 250,000, and will be equipped for both talking and silent pictures. The building will seat 1,000 persons inside and 1,000 on the roof. C. H. Gonda is the architect and the proprietor is Lo Kan. A number of real estate operators who were quoted in the supplement forecasted a continuance of the present building "boom" through 1931. It was stated that new construction in the International Settlement and French Concession in 1930 amounted to approximately Tls. 80,000,000.

## Weihaiwei Wants to be Free Port

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Weihaiwei sent a delegation to Nanking on Dec. 22 requesting that the National Government convert the city into a "free-port," or if this is not possible to devise measures for reducing the tariff schedules. The delegation of merchants claimed that since the rendition of the port by the British naval authorities, that a serious business depression had prevailed resulting in more than 30 commercial firms being forced to liquidate. It was stated that the imposition of regular tariff duties at Weihaiwei, following the relinquishment of control by the British naval authorities, had caused a depression in trade and while the Chinese merchants recognized that Weihaiwei should be placed on the same basis as other ports, they expressed a hope that the new rates would be enforced gradually thus giving an opportunity for readjustment. The relinquishment of British control was said to have diverted much of the trade of the port to the Chinese port of Chefoo.

## Kuangson Young Tells of China Trade Opportunities

Kuangson Young, special commisioner of the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an address delivered before the Far Eastern Section of the Manchester, England, Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 23, told of the opportunities for increased trade which will result from the consummation of the reconstruction program in China. According to a dispatch from Manchester by the *Transocean-Kuo Min* service, Mr. Young declared, "China will and must buy abroad if she is being supplied with the right goods at the right prices and if the political susceptibilities of China are considered with reference to questions of an international nature pending between China and foreign countries." He said that already China's foreign trade is increasing and this increase can be hastened, multiplied and steadied by courage, optimism, tact, farsightedness and above all sincerity and cooperation between China and the two or three Powers leading in her trade in bringing about a readjustment in their relationship, commercially as well as politically, quickly, sensibly, peacefully and safely". Mr. Young then reviewed the obstacles handicapping the Chinese National Government's policy of pacification of the country and expressed the belief that the last rung of the civil war ladder has been reached. "In a peaceful and friendly China Manchester and Great Britain as a whole have a field of trade-possibilities which can not be overestimated."

## Militarists Will Release Detained Rolling Stock

According to telegrams received by the Ministry of Railways at Nanking during the week hope is entertained that military groups in various parts of the country will shortly release locomotives, freight and passenger cars, which have been detained for many months. According to a telegram from General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, to the Railway Ministry, he is preparing to hand over a total of 11 locomotives and 178 cars belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow and Kiaochow-Tsinan Railways which have been held by his units. Ten coaches have already been returned by General Ma Hung-kuei's units, while the remaining rolling-stock is awaiting transfer to the special deputies of the Ministry of Railways. General Chang Hsueh-liang has wired, reporting that an order has been issued to the 13th Route Army under General Shih Yiu-san to immediately return the detained rolling-stock belonging to the Peing-Hankow Railway in southern Hopei. Word has also been received from General Sun Lien-chung, Commander of the 26th Route Army, to the effect that he has already issued instructions to his troops to comply


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with the orders of the Ministry. Replying to a request of General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, that the rolling-stock in his possession may be retained by him for the transport of his troops for bandit-suppression, Minister Sun Fo stated that all transportation, for the military or otherwise, should be arranged by the Ministry of Railways.

## Another Million Dollar Chinese Building for Shanghai

According to the Trade and Building Supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* for Dec. 22, the Chinese Continental Bank will shortly begin construction of a new 10-story bank and office building on Kiukiang Road in the International Settlement. Construction probably will start in February The building will cost approximately $1,000,-000 and will be one of the most modern structures in the city. The Continental Bank has 11 branches in various parts of China and three sub-branches in Shanghai. The architects are Kwan Chu and Company.

Owing to the shipping depression, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese steamship company, probably will postpone construction of the new office building which the company had planned to construct during 1931. The company had planned to build on its Bund property during the present year.

Hans Berents, president of the Engineering Society of China, stated in the course of a newspaper interview on Dec. 23 that plans have been made by the Society to secure the adoption by the Shanghai Municipal Council of regulations requiring the registration of architects and engineers as well as the adoption of a new building code. The Chinese Architects Association announced that its annual meeting would be opened in Shanghai on Jan. 3. The organization has 21 regular and 20 associate members. Poy G.Lee, Shanghai architect is president, of the Association.

## Excise Duties on Three Classes of Goods After Jan. 1

According to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on Dec. 24 the Central Political Council has announced a set of regulations dealing with the collection of so-called excise duties, following the abolition of the likin tax on Jan. 1. The excise duties will be collected on three classes of goods, namely cotton yarn, matches and cement, these three lines of merchandise being recommended for special tax consideration in one of the recent reports of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts which investigated financial conditions in China in 1929.

The excise duties on cotton yarn are to be collected on the new Haikwan gold unit basis, while the excise duties on matches and cement are to be collected on the basis of the Chinese national currency.

Foreign goods under the above three classifications are to pay excise duties in addition to the regular import duty; no other forms of taxes are to be collected.

Chinese native goods of the above description which are to be exempted from the payment of Excise Duties

The excise duty on cement is 60 cents (Chinese currency) per 380 lbs. (two picul cask).

The excise duty on matches is $5 (Chinese currency) per large case (? 50 gross of boxes) and $10 (Chinese currency) for an extra large case.

The excise duty on cotton yarn is 2.5 Haikwan gold units per 100 catties for cotton yarn under 23 "Chi" (counts). For yarn above 23 "Chi" the excise duty is 3.25 kwan gold units.

## German Industrial Mission Reports on China Conditions

The German Industrial Mission which visited China during the summer of 1930 has just issued its report to the Government and industrial interests, according to a report by the *United Press* from Berlin on Dec. 20.

The Commission, consisting of eight members representative of the chief industries, visited all the great trade and industrial centres, including, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow Dairen, Mukden, Peiping, Tientsin and Harbin, during the course of a lengthy stay in China.

The Commission was greatly impressed with the potentialities of China as a market for European manufactured goods whenever peaceful conditions return and stable government consolidates itself. "Given peaceful conditions," the Commissioners' report declares, "China offers exceptional possibilities in its economic development."

### Market For Steel

All the preliminary conditions for the industrialization of China already exist, the Commission points out. When industrialization takes place, it states, China will be in a position to import goods of better quality than she now does, and what is very important she will wish to import large quantities of machinery and other equipment for the manufacture of goods herself within her own borders. "China," the report says, "ought to become a relatively large market for iron and steel."

### Bad Communications

The report of the Commission lays stress on the poverty of means of communications in China and the good business that might be done in remedying this state of affairs. In Hankow, the report states, American wheat which has travelled 13,000 kilometers, is sold at one-third the price at which wheat is grown in the neighboring Chinese provinces. Motor-car imports into China, the report states, have been steadily growing in recent years, but as yet virtually no German motor-cars have been sold there.

Despite the huge size of China's population, the country, the Commission declares, is not over-populated. Six-sevenths of its population however are concentrated on one-third of the land and in consequence much cultivatable land is left fallow. Moreover primitive methods of cultivation, the absence of adequate canalisation and other technical causes hinder China's production of agricultural produce.

Instancing the enormous waste caused by civil war, the report points out that the average cost of a Chinese soldier is 500 marks a year. while the average income of a Chinese peasant is about 150 marks a year.

## Likin Abolition to Cost Government Nearly $100,000,000

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in a circular telegram dispatched to all provincial governments on Dec. 24, gave details regarding the losses which the Government is likely to suffer as the result of the abolition of the likin or transit tax. The telegram pointed out that while in Manchu days and under the Peking government, likin was considered a local revenue, the National Government as early as three years ago, foreseeing the necessity of abolition of likin, gave up the land tax to the local authorities in exchange for likin, so that when the time came for the abolition of likin the National Government would itself shoulder the deficit.

In almost all the provinces this has been gradually carried out although so far as administration is concerned, likin remains under local control, so that the main part of the loss incurred by the abolition of likin proper, amounting to over eighty million dollars ($80,000,000), falls on the National Treasury.

The abolition of levies of a similar nature, namely: Native Customs duties amounting to seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($7,750,000); Coast trade half-duty yielding five million four hundred thousand dollars ($5,400,000); Transit dues three million six hundred thousand dollars (3,600,000); Railways goods taxes one million five hundred and forty thousand dollars ($1,540,000); and Parcel post tax one million and seventy thousand dollars ($1,070,000) making a further total of nineteen million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($19,360,000) annually, falls entirely on the National Treasury.

New taxes which will conform to sound canons of taxation are being instituted to fill the gap in revenue created by these losses, but these taxes take time to develop and are not expected to compensate for the losses even when fully organized.

Despite such grave losses to the Treasury, and at a period of financial stringency following a series of internal disturbances and general world-wide depression, the Party and Government nevertheless resolutely decided to abolish likin and levies of a like nature in order to usher in a new period of intense economic development for the nation. The provinces are therefore requested to follow the example of the National Government and make whatever temporary sacrifices which may be necessary in order that this major impediment to the welfare and prosperity of the people may be finally overcome.

In making public the telegram, Minister Soong stated that it is essential for the public to rally to the support of the Government, for hardly any sacrifice in the near future would be too great in order to assure the realization of the set purpose of the Party and Government, which is only interpretieg the wishes of the entire nation.

# Governor of Punjab Is Wounded

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, governor of the Punjab Presidency, was fired upon and wounded as he was leaving the Senate Hall of the Lahore University, December 23. First reports were that the attack was made by a student, but this was later found to be erroneous. The attempt on the Governor's life occurred despite precautions taken. Admission to the University Hall was regulated by permits and special arrangements had been made to prevent disturbances. The assailant, however, managed to secure entrance to the Hall without a permit. The Governor is stated to be progressing satisfactorily. A police sub-inspector who was wounded during the attempt on the life of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency died the following evening. A lady doctor, MacDermott by name, who received a bullet wound, is in a serious condition.

### Ramsay MacDonald Urges Minorities to Compose Differences

Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, presiding at the meeting of the Minorities sub-committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in London December 23, expressed the hope that they would bend all their energies to creating an atmosphere of goodwill and progress.

Mrs. Begum Shah Nawaz appealed to the Hindu brethren to be generous to their Moslem brothers and to trust them as compatriots. She appealed to the Moslem brethren not to be too exacting and to show the Hindu that the Moslem knew how to be generous. She earnestly appealed to all on behalf of the women of India to settle their differences now and not to disappoint their Chairman, who had won the gratitude of the whole of India by trying to bring them together.

*Reuter* says that both Moslem and Hindu at the conference have said that they want full self-government, but they are at variance on the question of the continuance of the separate electorates which Moslems now have.

### Explosion at Delhi

A bomb exploded in the Delhi Central Station December 26, killing a native attendant and injuring unclaimed luggage from the waiting room when a cigarette case dropped from one of the packages. There was a loud explosion. The attendant's arms were blown off and he died shortly afterwards.

### 75 Persons Injured in Bombay

Seventy-five persons were injured at Bombay December 28, as the result of a series of lathi charges by police when a crowd assembled to participate in the ceremony of saluting the "national" flag. Two police sergeants and six constables were slightly injured. The president and four members of the Congress "War Council," were arrested.

### Britisher Killed in Rangoon

An official report from Rangoon, December 26 regarding the disorders in the Tharrawaddy and Insein districts says that a band of rebels surrounded a bungalow in the Pegu Yoma mountains on Christmas eve, killed H. V. W. Field Clarke, of the Indian Forest Engineering Service, who was staying there, and then burned the bungalow.

### Lord Irwin Renews Press Ordinance

Viceroy Irwin, in a lengthy statement issued at New Delhi, December 24, explained that he has been compelled to renew the Press ordinance, because since its expiry on October 26 the Press has not observed the restraint which had been hoped for. On the contrary, says the statement, it has been inciting to violent crimes.

Referring to the no-tax ordinance the Viceroy stated for months there has been contumacious refusal of landholders in Gujerat, instigated by civil disobedience volunteers, to pay land revenue, with the object of bringing administration to a standstill. A similar campaign he said had recently been launched in the United Provinces, hence it was necessary to empower local governments to prosecute the instigators.

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# Men and Events

Thomas Ming-heng Chow, correspondent for *Reuters* at Nanking, visited in Shanghai this week.

N. F. Xavier, district manager of the Texas Co., who has been on a vacation trip, has returned to Shanghai.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank last week reduced its rediscount rate to 2 per cent., which is the lowest on record.

J. Hardeman, well-known hat manufacturer in the United States, arrived in Shanghai on Christmas Day on a business trip.

The executive committee of the American University Club will hold its January tiffin at the Old Carlton Tuesday, January 6.

M. Briand, French Foreign Minister, received Kao Lu, Chinese Minister to Paris, December 24, prior to Mr. Kao's departure for China.

W. H. Bolton, of the Bolton Bristle Co., accompanied by Miss E. C. Bolton, departed from Shanghai end of last week for the United States.

Cyril McNear, head of the Aviation Department of the Bancamerica Blair Corporation of New York, is in Shanghai on a business trip.

E. F. O'Conor, local representative of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Corporation, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Manila.

Lansing Hoyt of the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Co., accompanied by Mrs. Hoyt, returned to Shanghai end of last week, after a trip to America.

Liu Shiang-chin, who was recently nominated as the Minister ofInterior oftheNational Government,leftMukden December 27 for Nanking to assume the duties of his new post.

K. L. Yui, formerly connected with the National City Company in Shanghai, has resigned to join the staff of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, dealers in investment securities.

Chen Pu-lai has beena ppointed Assistant-Director of the Central Publicity Department in succession to Liu Lu-yin who has been promoted to become Director of the Department.

The death occurred in Shanghai December 24 of Jean Berchmans Lo, son of Lo Pah-hong, member of the French Municipal Council. Deceased was a returned student from France.

S. C. Chu, manager of the Manufacturers' Bank of China, who was wounded by armed kidnappers last week, died at the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on the night of December 29.

Y. R. Sun, W. K. Wong, Ki Chun and W. P. Cheung have announced their resignation from the Consolidated Finance Co., China Finance Corporation and its subsidiary companies.

Mo Teh-hui, plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference, departed from Moscow for China via the trans-Siberian railway, December 21. He is returning on short leave.

The American Women's Club will meet Tuesday, January 6, at 4.30 o'clock. Under the auspices of the Civics Department, Miss Eleanor Hinder will give a lecture on "Women in Industry."

The death occurred of Rev. Brother Nazianze, procurator of St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai, on December 20. Brother Nazianze was 74 years of age and had been in China for the past 26 years.

Sentence of death was pronounced at the Shanghai District Court December 24 on a Chinese who had kidnapped Y. W. Wong, managing director of the Commercial Press, Ltd., in December, 1926.

Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, Director of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, arrived in Nanking from Europe last week. His trip is in connection with the development of China's National Quarantine Service.

The Ministry of Communications will shortly organize Navigation Bureaus in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Harbin. This is regarded as the first step by the Central Government towards the restoration of shipping rights to native navigators.

Miss Eleanor M. Hinder will speak under the auspices of the Civic Department of the Shanghai American Women's Club on Thursday, January 8, at 5 p. m. on "Provisions in the New China Factory Law Affecting Women and Children."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake of the Standard Oil Company are departing on home leave on Feb. 11. They will be accompanied by their daughter Dorris and will travel through Europe before proceeding to their home in New Jersey.

The Hangchow provincial Government has appointed Chen Chi-huai as Mayor of Hangchow. Mr. Chen succeeds J. K. Choy, who recently relinquished the post immediately after the resignation of Chang Ching-kiang as Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

Senor Navarro, the new Portuguese Minister to China, proceeded to Nanking from Shanghai on December 28 and presented his credentials. He also conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding various pending Sino-Portuguese questions.

Wang Hua-yi, vice-chief of the Liaoning Educational bureau, has been granted permission by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to remove from Peiping to Mukden curios and ancient art objects which originated at Jehol and which are now in the Imperial Palace museum, Peiping.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, whose husband was largely responsible for the First Hague Opium Conference and who participated in the Shanghai Opium Conference 1910, passed through Shanghai last week on her way to Manila and after a visit there will return to Shanghai for a visit.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, accompanied by his daughter and C. N. Stirling, the 3rd Secretary of Legation, departed from Peiping December 26 for Hongkong and from there will visit Indo-China, Singapore and Bangkok. He is expected to return to Peiping in about two months.

Carl Crow, who conducts an advertising agency in Shanghai, has announced his resignation as president of the American Newspaper Co. The announcement printed in the *N. C. D. News* December 25 stated that he has no further connection with the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*.

The Moscow office of Amtorg, the firm representing the Soviet buving and selling organization in the United States, announces (according to a *Transocean* message) that in 1930 Amtorg placed orders in the United States to the amount of 150 million dollars, which is 37 per cent more than in 1929.

Dr. Shou Chin-wang and Miss Ling Nyi Vee were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Anderson, at 629 Route Frelupt, Shanghai, December 24. Dr. Wang is Professor of Physics in the University of Chekiang, and Miss Vee is Professor of English in Soochow University.

The Chinese press states that the examination of passports of foreigners entering Shanghai, which was expected to be begun by the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety before December 22, 1930, has been postponed, as the necessary arrangements in this connection have not yet been completed.

Dr. Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, arrived back in New York December 23 after a tour of Europe, during which he observed economic and industrial conditions at close range. In an interview with shipnews reporters Dr. Klein predicted that late in January European unemployment would reach its peak.

According to reports emanating from the Japanese Legation, theJapanese Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Shingemitsu, in pursuance of the Chinese requests from the Foreign Ministry, has issued a circular order to the various consulates in China to put a curb on the drug-smuggling activities of the Japanese in the interior of China.

A heavy snowstorm caused the temporary suspension of both railway and telegraph communications between Hsuchow and Chengchow, on the Lung-Hai Railway, December 19 and 20. Over a hundred telegraph poles between the two cities were blown down by the blizzard, telegraph wires were torn down, and a part of the railway track was also buried under deep snow.

The death occurred at Harbin December 13 of Z. Kliorin, a veteran Russian newspaper man who had been a part owner of various journals in Harbin since 1905. At the time of his death he was associated with Lenox Simpson in publishing a bi-lingual daily newspaper in Russian and English. The late Mr. Kliorin had spent several years in America and wrote excellently in both English and Russian. He was a social-democrat and of an independent nature, with the result that he frequently came into conflict both with the Czarists and the Bolsheviks.

# Boxer Funds vis-a-vis Education

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

It will be recalled that since it became known in 1922 that the British Government would return to China the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, there have been constant controversies as to the disposition of these funds. Meanwhile, British missionaries and educators were clamoring for the allocation of the funds for schools and colleges, but critics of farther insight into China's situation strongly opposed the foregoing proposal and advocated that this vast sum of money should be expended for the creation of public utility works like railways which, they believed, would confer more material benefit upon the Chinese.

Now the Sino-British Indemnity Agreement, concluded between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles Lampson, British minister to China, as a result of notes exchanged on September 19 and 22, has made a compromise between these two dissenting opinions regarding the expenditure of the Indemnity. The settlement reached by the Agreement that all payments of the British share of the Indemnity will be remitted by the Government of the United Kingdom for creating an endowment to be subsequently devoted to educational purposes by investing the funds in the rehabilitating and building of railways and other productive enterprises in China sufficiently indicates that it has not merely to provide for an increase of educational facilities, but also for a basic rehabilitation of China.

Educating young Chinese is, of course, a very urgent need in China, but building railways is, in the opinion of many, another project that requires immediate realization. In short, China to-day needs whatever is necessary for national reconstruction. But, because of lack of financial resources we must consider what she desires the most. People in educational circles, or living in prosperous cities like Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and Peiping where communications are comparatively developed, scarcely realize the economic and political significance of railways in China. Should they be asked to visit some of the interior parts of our country where bands of Communists, Red Spears, and local armies under chiefs or petty militarists have been from time to time making disturbance, what alterations would be made in their minds? This clearly indicates that all these signs of unrest are partly due to the lack of communications, which has rendered these interior provinces inaccessible; and partly due to the unemployment of workers resulting from the present economic depression.

In view of these circumstances, the Agreement providing for the employment of the funds for railway construction is to meet one of the China's most urgent needs towards the pacification and unification of the nation by linking the North with the South and the East with the West in the bond of political unity and the providing of employment for the host of the unemployed throughout the whole of China.

So much for the manner in which the remitted funds are to be spent. I venture to suggest that the money earned through those economic enterprises to educational purposes should be devoted not merely to educating advanced students in foreign countries, but for spreading elementary education among the masses of people. The fact that a sum of £265,000, according to the Agreement, is to be donated to the Hongkong University for the education of Chinese students has given rise to considerable criticism upon the part of Chinese publicists, who hold that the money donated to the University of Hongkong would be entirely unnecessary if that institution should insist upon the stupid policy of supplying a purely British college education to Orientals; for British education may at times be useful, but not always suitable to other nations. Therefore I feel that in case this vast sum of money should be wasted in training Chinese students to become merely colonials or compradores instead of good Chinese citizens, it would be more profitable to utilize them to promote mass education, which China needs so badly. CHARLES C.S.WANG.

Yenching University, Peiping, Dec. 22, 1930.

## Gamblers Are Sentenced in Shanghai District Court

Thn sequel to a raid conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police on a house known as the United Club at 306 Avenue Foch, on the night of December 20, took place at the Shanghai District Court December 28 when Judge Loo sentenced Sam Ginsberg and J. Gregorieff, Russians, to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 each. Nine Russian assistants were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined $100 each. Further reference to this raid is made in the editorial columns of this issue of *The Review*.


The CHINESE NATION

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# Who's Who in China

Wen Yu-ching, government official; born at Taishan, Kwangtung 1893; educated in Hongkong and Tsing Hua College, Peking 1913-14 and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A. B. 1917, A. M. 1918 and Ph. D. 1920 Harvard; assistant to Prof. Theodore Lyman, director of Jefferson Laboratory, Harvard University 1920-1921; professor of physics Ting Hua College 1921-22; professor of Peking University 1922-1927; President of Customs College 1928-29; director of Chinese Government Radio Association, and chairman of Trans-continental Radio Station Committe, Ministry of Communications.

Wen Yu-ching
溫毓慶

Woo Kai-sheng, diplomatic official; born at Ishing, Kiangsu, 1900; graduated from the College of Arts, Hardoon University Shanghai, 1922; studied law and political science in France between 1922-1926; received his degree of Doctor of Laws from the Lyons University; his doctoral thesis, subsequently published as a book, is entitled "The Chinese Constitutional Problem;" while studying in France, he acted concurrently as the correspondent of Sun Pao, Shanghai and Sin Kao Min Pao, Singapore; after return to China in 1926, he became the first Chinese lawyer admitted to practise in the French Mixed Court; acted as legal adviser to many public and private organizations; member of the Chinese Committee for the reconstitution of the French Mixed Court; one of the directors of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, Shanghai; in 1928, appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; member on the Sino-French and Sino-Italian Nanking Claims Commissions; later, became legal adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1929, appointed director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary; concurrently Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Switzerland; member of the Special Committee for the Amendment of the Covenant of the League of Nations; delegate to the 59th Session of the Council of the League of Nations to participate in the discussion of problems of hygiene and opium; China's Delegate to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference; to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs; and to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference; China's Substitute Delegate and Secretary-General of the Chinese Delegation to the Tenth and Eleventh Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations; 1930; present address: Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Natsons, 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

Woo Kai-sheng (Wu Kai-sheng)
吳凱聲

# The Way of Old Shanghai

BY EDWARD HSU

Shanghai has gone stark Neon-Light crazy! As if she were consumptive, the city which boasts of being the Paris of the Orient is peculiarly susceptible to periodic attacks of various imported ideas—and any imported idea in order to impress Shanghai, needs only to be something considered a novelty by the Shanghailanders. If the imported idea passes that test it is a commercial success already.

A couple of years ago it was the college. The Shanghai population has gone completely educationally-minded overnight. New colleges sprang up almost from minute to minute; Baedecker might have done a lucrative business had he compiled a "Guide to Shanghai's Colleges," preferably a loose-leaf booklet so that new names might be inserted. A few shabby rooms plus some shabbier furniture and an imposing name to top all—and the result is a "college." Most of these colleges were doing quite a thriving business!

Later on somebody started the correspondence-school craze. Hosts of correspondence schools were at once set up, teaching anything from magic to law. For the benefit of poor students some institutions decided to reduce or even abolish their tuition fees; all one has to do, so says the advertisement, is to send in the name and pay postage and printing expenses. One school teaching magic gives a set of magician's paraphernalia gratis to everyone that enrolls promptly. Who says China is backward?

Perhaps the most striking example is found in the "dance-hall." Three or four years ago nobody in Shanghai had ever heard of such a thing, or at least, not many; to clasp a woman tightly and glide hither and thither before the gaze of others used to be considered the utmost of abandon. But the Shanghailander, being broadminded and smart, soon got over that, and so dance-halls or carbarets were put up with no less zeal than the aforementioned colleges. No hotel is considered up-to-date without an attached dance-hall, and the presence of a dance-hall, greatly enhances the prosperity of any locality. Usually a dance-hall consists of not more than a jazz band that beats time rather than plays music, half a dozen of girls of dubious character and taste, and a store of cheap imported liquor.

Now it's the Neon-Light. Slender columns of illuminating red or blue are employed for advertising display by all sorts of shops and firms, ranging all the way from giant commercial establishments with millions of capital to little shops with a few bored-looking salesmen. Signs that are displayed range from elaborate affairs costing over thousands of dollars to simpler ones consisting of not more than a few letters. Scarcely a street in Shanghai of any importance is without a Neon-Light sign, while on such prosperous thoroughfares as the Nanking Road and Avenue Joffre the Neon-Light has become the standard equipment of every store. Verily, Shanghai is caught again.

One wonders what will be the next craze. May be Automats or floating universities.

Shanghai, Dec. 26, 1930.

## Commission of Inquiry to Investigate Airplane Disaster

The Executive Yuan has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the causes of the recent mishap to the airplane *Shanghai* on the Shanghai-Hankow service of the China National Aviation Corporation. It will be recalled that the airplane was disabled in an accident which caused the death of the pilots and two passengers and seriously injured General Hsiung Shih-hui, Gendarmerie Commander for the Shanghai-Woosung area, who was also a passenger. The Commission is composed of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and Colonel Huang Ping-heng, Vice-Director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War.

## CHINA TRADE IN PERSPECTIVE

*(Continued from page 179)*

to the higher silver-exchange levels. Internal disturbances have characterized the country in varying degrees during these two decades, but in a more serious way during the past 5 or 10 years. With a reasonable measure of political stability, we may expect to witness the development of new high levels, both in imports and exports, over those which have obtained during the past 10 or 15 years. The 1930 returns of trade will reflect lower gold values for the total imports—mainly because of unprecedentedly low silver exchange—and also lower export totals in gold equivalents—resulting primarily from lessened demands from abroad due to the general world economic depression. Furthermore, the 1930 political situation is more than usual a factor of greater unfavorable bearing upon trade generally in China.

Viewing China's trade over the 60 years embraced in this statistical resume, it presents many favorable aspects and much promise for the future. Naturally, these statistics reflect both the unfavorable and favorable reactions upon China of unusually severe internal disturbances and international wars—for instance, the unfavorable effects of the Boxer troubles in 1900 and the favorable reaction of the World War.

### Substantial Industrial Growth Indicated

Prior to 1900 there was but little evidence of the development of modern industrialism in China, whereas, during the present century, the character of the imports reflects a substantial growth in modernizing influences of all sorts. Cotton-yarn imports have dwindled in recent decades to almost negligible quantities, owing to the growth of the spinning industry. On the other hand, imports of cotton-mill machinery have achieved a position of importance. Cotton manufactured goods probably will follow a similar course although more slowly. Furthermore, with improvements in the economic levels of the Chinese people the consumption of cotton goods will increase considerably. The question arises, will the Chinese be able to develop cotton-goods manufactures sufficiently rapidly to absorb increased uses of these commodities? It is probably more a question of readjustments, as imports undoubtedly will be accentuated in certain types of goods and lessened in other lines. The imports of raw cotton are on the increase. Here again it is difficult to gage the extent to which an increased production of cotton in China will figure in the future of this trade.

Some commodities which at one time were prominent in the category of China's exports have been relegated to a position of little or no relative importance to-day. China's tea in foreign markets has been replaced largely by tea from other countries, due, not to the commonly attributed cause of a depreciation in quality, but rather to more advanced and more enterprising merchandising methods on the part of competing producers and distributors. It is well also to bear in mind that China has comparatively little mass production or standardized quantity marketing. The foreign exporter in China, who is a larger factor in the marketing of China's export commodities, is generally obliged to make his purchase from numerous small dealers, who assemble the various products bought from numbers of small producers. With the growth of modern manufacturing, and with the introduction of economic transportation, we may expect important changes both in the character and quantities of China's exports.

### Apparent Unfavorable Trade Balance Not Alarming

One need not be alarmed over China's apparently unfavorable trade balance. If the remittances of oversea Chinese, which probably amount to upward of $100,000,000 a year, and the other items in China's invisible trade are taken into consideration, it will probably be discovered that China is not suffering severely because of its presumably unfavorable trade balance.

When one considers the great strides which China has made in its foreign trade, under adverse conditions, one can not but be impressed by the potentialities which the country offers, now that its doors have been opened to modernizing influences. Viewing the situation in perspective as presented by the tabulations on its foreign trade, we may hope for much during the next few decades in economic, industrial, and trade advancement; in turn, offering to the world generally greatly increased markets for both imports and exports. The most interesting phase of this outlook is the prospective increased production and consumption on the part of the great masses which constitute China, as the most populous of nations, possessing a great wealth of undeveloped resources in material things as well as in industrious man power.

# Postal Remittance and Savings Banks

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Upon reading an article written by S. C. Marvin on "The Development of Postal Remittances and Savings in China" in Volume 55, No. 1 of the China Weekly Review, I am instructed to point out that one of the aims of the Directorate General of Postal Remittances and Savings Banks has been to improve and extend Postal Remittances and Savings facilities throughout the country. To this end certain new rules have been drafted and others revised. Some of these changes have been already put into operation, while the approval of the Government has to be obtained before others can be introduced. The following comments on the main points raised by your correspondent may be of interest to your readers.

### Postal Remittances

*Maximum amount raised:* The maximum amount of a money order issued and cashed by offices with Indications Nos. 2b and 3b has been raised to $2,500 instead of $2,000 as stated. As regards office balances, these have also been raised accordingly. However, it is to be remembered in this connection that there must be a limit in certain remote offices, to and from which there are difficulties in the movement of funds.

*Money order fee too high:* The lowest money order fee rate is one half cent per dollar and not one cent as stated by your correspondent and in point of fact the highest fee is one cent per dollar. Charges higher than these rates are not due to the Post Office money order fee, but to "bank charges". These charges are at times high because of the depreciated state of the currency in some issuing offices. On the other hand, they may at times be high because of the necessity for various reasons to restrict the issue of money orders in certain areas.

*Delay in payment:* In the case of the non-arrival of the money order advice, the money order may be cashed to the payee against shop guarantee. Delay in cashing money orders on account of insufficient funds should be very rare and if it does occur would be due to very exceptional circumstances in a remote office to which funds could not be sent at short notice. Owing to the fact that large cash balances can not be kept at remote offices, occasional inconvenience in this respect is unavoidable until communications improve.

The taking of precautions regarding the establishment of identity is done only in the interests of the rightful payees. As regards a knowledge of postal rules by the illiterate, enquiry windows are instituted at all establishments. with the exception of some inland offices and agencies, where enquiries may be made direct to the postmaster or agent.

### Postal Savings

*Limit of withdrawals:* Proposals have already been made to the Government regarding the modification of these rules.

*Closing of accounts:* The calculation of interest by subordinate establishments on accounts closed at those offices has already been decided upon.

C. T. LIANG,
*B/O Chief Secretary.*

Directorate-General of Postal
Remittances & Savings Banks,
Shanghai, Dec. 24, 1930.

## Troops Release Captives Held in Kiangsi

The Apostolic Delegation at Peiping recently received information to the effect that the four foreign fathers and five foreign sisters who were captured by Reds at Kianfu, Central Kiangsi, on October 4, have been released.

The captives were:—Father Brabato (Italian), Father Ed. Capozzi (Italian), Father Purino (Italian), Father Thiefery (French), Sister Rosario Ramos (Filipino), Sister Marie Leport (French), Sister A. Merle (French), Sister Larmichant (French), Sister Rognoni (Italian).

These fathers and sisters were captured by Communist "troops" under the command of the notorious Red leaders Pang Teh-huai, Chu Teh and Mao Chen-tung, who ravaged Changsha in July. The release was effected on Dec. 23 by Government troops under General Chan Hui-tsan.

Bishop C. Migniani (Italtan) and Father de Jenlis (French), who were captured at Kian at the same time, were subsequently released to arrange for the ransom of the others, who were kept as hostages,

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## The Complexity of China's Politics

*Political Parties in China, by Jermyn Chi-Hung Lynn LL.D., with an introduction by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. 240 pp Published by Henri Vetch, The French Book Store, Peking.*

Anyone desiring to study the complicated nature of Chinese politics, the multitudinous political parties or factions which have arisen in recent years, and the personalities responsible for the factional disturbances which have arisen with almost monotonous frequency from time to time, are strongly advised to read this excellent little book. Written primarily for the benefit of the student who has very little time to devote to the larger works of historians, Mr. Lynn has filled an important gap in the historical literature of China.

The development of the political parties in China as sketched by the author is an intimate account of the modern history of China. The first chapter contains a brief summary of the parties of the Sung dynasty and of the brilliant but abortive activities of the Tung Ling Tang of the Ming dynasty. It also sketches the history of the secret societies of the Ch'ing dynasty with their culmination in the destructive T'ai-p'ing rebellion. The more recent rise of political parties commences, according to Mr Lynn, with the formation of the Hsuan Cheng party of K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao which is generally known among Western writers as the Reform Party.

Dr Ferguson in his introduction reminds us that political parties, like individuals, have race characteristics. And futhermore, that in China there is a tradition that it is the duty of those in power to set an example which the people may follow—shang hsing hsia hsiao. Dr Ferguson continues to say that with this as a basis it can be said that the primary object of all political parties in China has been to seize power so as to be able to bring their ideas to the attention of the masses K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao had been distinguished writers on political subjects for several years before they attempted to gain the controlling power of the State through their influence over the Emperor Kwang Hsu. They believed that this power was necessary in order to make possible the carrying out of the reforms which they advocated. Dr. Ferguson's theory, which has some foundation in fact, is that their example has been followed by all subsequent party organizations which have one by one seized the reins of government.

The value of Mr Lynn's book lies in its unbiasness. He has never subscribed to the thesis of any party and cannot therefore be held to have any brief for any of those various parties to which he refers, whether still extant or defunct or merely in a state of suspended animation. His knowledge of political events is based upon the experience he gained as secretary in the Ministry of Interior and having at different times been employed as adviser or councillor under Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin and other leaders.

Originally written from day to day for serial publication in the now defunct *North China Standard*, the subject matter of this little volume makes it a pioneer in this particular field.

Mr Lynn informs us that China did not possess any political party earlier than 1911; the reason being that she had been a monarchical country since the dawn of history. As everything revolved around the imperial family there was no need for the officials to form any party amongst themselves. Any subject who had anything to say could petition the emperor directly or indirectly. Excepting the most callous of emperors, the majority of them always considered it just to listen to the advice of even the most humble of subjects.

However, although political parties as we understand them today in China were unknown, it was not unusual for a group of officials to hang round a powerful person and fight against another group of men in order to gain imperial favor. But these partisans had no platform and neither did they fight out in the open. Some students of Chinese history think that the "Tangs" of the Sung dynasty and those of the Mings gave birth to the germ of modern political parties. Mr Lynn expresses the opinion that this can only be partially true because there is a great deal of difference between the "Tangs" of the Sung and Ming dynasties and those represented by the Kuomintang of today.

In his chapter on the Tung Men Hui, the author states that this organization, eventually became known as the Kuomintang, which was the second oldest political party in China. It is in this chapter that we get a glimpse of the life and work of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Dr Sun had worked for the revolutionary cause nearly forty years before his death on March 12, 1925, in Peking, but he did not form a party with a definite platform till after the Boxer trouble.

Giving us the history of the revolutionary movement, Mr. Lynn says that when China awakened after the Boxer trouble a large number of Chinese students went to Japan to study Among those young men there were many who wished to restore China to her rightful place in the family of nations. They possessed a good knowledge of Chinese but knew very little about modern politics. They received Dr. Sun Yat-sen as their leader with open arms after having listenened to his teachings.

Further sidelights on the life of Dr Sun are given us and we hear of the humble birth of his father, the school which Dr. Sun entered for the purpose of studying the Taiping rebellion, his trip to Honolulu for further study, and his eventual graduation from a medical college in Hong Kong. Then we read of the formation by Sun of the Hsin Chung Hui or the China Regeneration Society to start a revolution against the Ching House. In consequence of Sun's failure he fled to London where he was kidnapped by the officials of the Chinese Legation.

More and more details follow which, even if they are already known to the world, cannot fail to interest the average student of politics none the less.

Mr Lynn goes on from party to party until in his last paragraph he makes a statement which may give rise to a considerable amount of criticism. He says that it will take a long time before China can witness all her political battles being fought out on the floor of parliaments, like those in the more advanced countries of Europe and America. Mr Lynn says that at present there is not the slightest trace of democracy in any part of the country, and the people are divided into tyrants and slaves.

Although everyone is prepared to admit that owing to the unsettled nature of political conditions in China at present there is very little indication so far that China will settle down to political institutons similar to those in the West, it must be readily admitted that with the termination of the war between the North and South events are moving rapidly, and it is not unreasonable to predict that in the not far distant future some democratic form of government will arise upon the ashes of that form of autocracy which has characterised China from time immemorial.

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## Britain's Greatest Dependency

*India Looks to Her Future, by Oscar MacMillan Buck. Friendship Press, New York, 1930. 214 pages with bibliography, index and map.*

There are many books about India and her tragic and world-important developments these days. Every one of these books is written with a certain bias which colors the text and seeks to influence the reader. This book, by a man born of missionary parentage in India, who at present is Professor of Missions and Comparative Religion in Drew Theological Seminary, has what we may call a liberal outlook. He has a Christian background, but this has not blinded him to the good of other faiths.

The first chapter deals with The Motherland and shows how it has been formed from a variety of constituents, greatly diverse factors blending into the whole, which it is difficult now to consider a unity in the sense in which we speak of this as applying to other lands. Another chapter takes up the New Interests of India, showing how education, rural uplift and industrialism have altered the situation in India. The third chapter discusses the divisions within the land, such as Moslem against Hindu, and Caste against Caste, bringing up the question as to what is to become of the Outcastes in the final issue. The fourth chapter takes up Religious Achievements and especially mentions the idealization of the Vedic Age, the spiritual victory in the Upanishads, the joy in the Gita, with some account of the life and work of Ramakrishna, who lived in recent years near Calcutta.

The chapter on the Indian home is written with deep insight and appreciation for the home atmosphere of the Indian. Mention is made that Indians have deeply resented the recent attacks made upon their domestic arrangements and habits. And still the author says,—"To speak of sanitation to those who know an Indian city or village is to draw a smile. Not that the people are not clean, but they have never comprehended the whys and hows of sanitation. All high-caste Hindus both men and women, are deeply concerned with personal and ceremonial cleanliness. Their codes are filled with it. They bathe, usually daily.... But

of two failures they may fairly be accused. First, the average Indian is not concerned with the cleanliness of the road or alley in front of his door, and into the road or some equally convenient place he throws the sweepings and garbage, where the dogs and the flies look it over. Second, he has not learned how to apply measures that prevent disease.... The Indian has yet to learn the science of ventilation. He sleeps at night not only with windows and doors closed, if it be winter, but with his head covered in his sheet or quilt. When asked why, he replies that it is custom — just as with us a pillow is custom." Professor Buck tells us that the average Hindu has never questioned the institution of child-marriage. "It he is intelligent and you give him some time to think he will probably give you four reasons for child marriage, First, of course, it is custom immemorial, the accepted order of things. Why does the sun rise in the east, why do mangoes bear white blossoms, why do you want to marry your daughters off before they are thirty? It is not cruelty, it is just falling into an age-long practice whose necessity has never been doubted. Second, the Hindu wants sons, as many as he can have and as soon he can get them, for sons are life insuraunce for the family and its welfare.... Third, and perhaps more important, it is very necessary for the welfare of any patriarchal family that its women be utterly devoted and committed to its welfare. With wives and mothers half-hearted in their loyalty, the morale of the family would be wrecked. To provide women thus devoted it is necessary to attach them while they are very young.... And fourth, our Hindu friend does not insist upon this as a major reason, but mentions it to fill out his picture—there is the fact that Hindu custom does not permit the widow to remarry, but does permit the widower. Therefore, when the widower desires his next wife, he must seek her, not among the women of his own generation, for they have all been married and cannot be re-married, but among the young girls just blossoming into maturity.... Hence marriage of children to older men, Of course. the cost of such an institution has been terrific."

This chapter on Indian home life gives us a view into the situation that we have lacked in other books. It will bear close study and thought. The very fact of the separation that has for ages been observed in the matter of eating food and conducting simple home affairs, to us done in common, has a definite reaction upon the lives of those concerned. And India's womanhood—we can well believe with the author that it has been refined in the fires of experience. "What will be the future of the Indian home life? It was a wise man who said that it is never safe to prophesy beforehand. Yet India can never hope to keep her homes as they are. Too many energies are aroused that are insistent upon change. The patriarchal home is breaking as the new elbows its way into India."

In the last chapter, India and the West—and Christ, the author seeks to find the results of India's foreign contacts, and her attitude to and valuation of the Christian message. His conclusion is that it is only by the broadest lines of thought, action and influence that any Christian uplift can help India. "Indian nationalism, then, is out for freedom. Where is freedom to be found? In independence or in dominion status? In cooperation or in non-cooperation? In violence or in non-violence? In civil disobedience or in obedience to law? In contact with the West or in lack of contact? Are these things freedom? Or is freedom a coming upon life, upon truth, an open road to a God who loves us all? What has Christ to do with India's freedom? Nothing? Or perhaps, after all—everything?" The book closes on this note.

December 24, 1930 G. B. S.

## A Book for Plant Lovers

*Exploring for Plants. by David Fairchild. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1930. 591 pages with index. Profusely illustrated.*

The title page tells us that this book was written from "notes of the Allison Vincent Armour Expeditions for the United States Department of Agriculture, 1925, 1926 and 1927". The book as a whole is not of great interest to the general reader for, of necessity, it is concerned with facts regarding plants Such are frequently dull reading to those not vitally interested.

However, the journeys reported by Dr. Fairchild in Panama, Sweden, England, Holland, Belgium, France, Algeria, Morocco, the Canaries, the Balearic Islands, Italy, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and West Africa all have interest in themselves. The very fact that the author approaches every strange locality with an inquiring mind and an unquenchable zeal for discovering plant habitants and their habits gives a new meaning to the usual travel narrative.


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## Peiping-Liaoning Railway

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An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

55-234


The great urge and romance of the entire book is found, not in the travels and inquiries of a scientist like Dr. Fairchild, but in the desire to find new plants suitable for growth in places where they are not at present known, and where they may be of the greatest use and value.

Dr. Fairchild says that the deep study of plant life makes a romantic life for the student. One can read in this book the truth of this statement as furnished by his own experience. One sees the labor involved and the many chances of failure which have to be met in the life of the exploring plant collector. The recent scientific growth of rubber is an example of man's final reliance upon the wandering botanist. In future ages much more may be accompiished along these lines. Science and Romance apparently go hand in hand when it comes to Plant Exploration.

One of Dr. Fairchild's hobbies is the habitat, traits and growth of the mangosteen, a fruit which he is eager to have more widely grown and appreciated. A paragraph about bamboo at first made us feel it could not be true. "It is a great mistake to think that all tropical peoples have learned the extensive use of the bamboo; in Ceylon for example, it is very little used. As a matter of fact, in most tropical countries there are no truly useful species, and in only a few places are they really cultivated. Much remains to be done in this field of plant introduction." However, later in the volume we find a chapter headed "The Bamboo Civilization of Java", and we realize that Dr. Fairchild knows what he writes. The opening paragraph of this chapter is as follows—"I have studied bamboos at various times in Japan and China, Ceylon and Sumatra, Cochin China and Siam, and the Philippines, but nowhere is there such a universal use of the bamboo to be found as in the island of Java. There it is the chief building material of 35,000,000 people. If it were possible to take away from the Javanese everything they have that is made of bamboo, there would be scarcely a house standing, no fences, few bridges save those put in by the Dutch, no chairs or benches to sit on, no backets to carry anything with, no poles on which to carry the bundles of paddy, no hats to wear, no water buckets, no way of preventing erosion in the torrential streams, no bird cages, no scarecrows, no baskets to protect the fruit, no cages under which to grow young seedlings where the birds cannot get them, no coverings for the carts, no ladders, and no beds to sleep on. Take away the bamboo from *our* civilization and we would simply have to go fishing with some other kind of rod; that would be about all."

In style this book is a bit too discursive at times, but it was not written primarily as literature. It apparently tells its plant story well and the foot-notes, index and many excellent illustrations make it a good reference book for both botanist and practical agriculturist.

Nov. 29, 1930. G. B. S.

## Recent Pamphlets Received

A brochure published by the Citizens Gandhi Committee, Boston, Mass., bears the slogan, "Idealists of the World Unite!" The text is by Edward Holton James on "Gandhi or Caesar?" He says that Gandhi is a man who by his complete simplicity and integrity of character, by a life of abnegation in which there is no touch of ambition or vanity, towers above all public men of the present time.

The Nov. 12 issue of the Foreign Policy Association *Informatien Service* is devoted to Reconstruction in Nicaragua. It is stated that "the government forces have experienced great difficulty in determining when a native is a bandit."

The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Bank of Finland for November describes in detail the export trade in Finnish woodworking products. Copies of the *Bulletin* may be obtained from the Finnish Consul General in Shanghai.

## Soviet Spies Get Information from British Dispatches

Valuable information from the dispatches of British diplomats in the United States to the British Foreign Office has leaked out, according to the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives which has been investigating communist activities in the United States.

The report alleges that information from British diplomatic dispatches has been conveyed to members of the Soviet Secret Service, and quotes a statement of M. Agabekoff, a former attache to the Soviet Legation at Teheran, that reports from the British Embassy at Washington on United States activities were a "permanent source of information to the Ogpu."

# General Chiang and Bandit-Suppression in Central China

BY C. T. LIANG

Amidst the booming of guns and the showers of a drizzling rain, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Hankow from Kiukiang at 1.30 p.m. last Sunday. By previous arrangement with the French Concession authorities, the section between the San Pah Wharf and the former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs building where the Generalissimo is now residing had been closed to traffic for half an hour.

Days before General Chiang's arrival—in fact since the news flashed over last month—preparations went on feverishly to accord him a rousing welcome. As if by magic, pailous had appeared on all big thoroughfares before November came to an actual end. And a mass anti-bandit demonstration meeting was scheduled to take place on the second of the current month, has General Chiang been able to come over in time.

At the same time, Martial law was declared throughout the twin cities, as a precaution to safeguard his person and in view of the approach of the December Eleventh anniversary. Ere long, this conservative measure proved to be correct, as a plot on his life was soon unearthed. As a result, eight young persons, including a young girl, paid penalty with their own lives on the Bund near the Maritime Customs building. The local authorities, with a view to forestalling any such attempts, allowed only the officeholders to be present at the San Peh Warf last Sunday.

### President Chiang's Aims

It is well-known that the aim of President Chiang's present visit is two-fold. On the one hand, he is on a general inspection tour of the country, long torn by internecine warfare but finally reunited in peace. On the other, he comes also to supervise the bandit-suppression campaigns now beginning in earnest in the three Central Provinces. Without doubt, the latter aim is the more important of the two. Therefore, when the first report of his advent reached here, the largest possible collection of generals, which Wuhan witnesses only once in many months, gathered here to await his pleasure. Of this only the more important generals received summons to appear at the Lushan Military Conference where every phase of the anti-bandit operation was thoroughly discussed and practical measures decided upon. Because of this happening, President Chiang's call at Wuhan is more in the nature of an inspection than anything else. At present, he is busily engaged in receiving callers. Judging by the despatch of a man from the Provisional Headquarters to prepare living accommodations in Changsha, it is quite possible that he may yet go to Hunan shortly.

The provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, for the purpose of bandit-suppression, may be conveniently divided into the following regions, namely. (1) the Hunghu Lake region in Western Hupeh; (2) the Huangan-Macheng region in Eastern Hupeh; (3) the Tsinshih-Lichow region in Western Hunan; (4) Liuyang-Pingkiang region in Hunan branching out into Southeastern Hupeh and North-Western Kiangsi; (5) Southern Kiangsi; and (6) Eastern Kiangsi. Take Southern Kiangsi first. Owing to energetic measures taken by General Lu Ti-ping, the Government forces succeeded in recapturning Kian and Tuchow from Communist hands. Since then, these forces have been drawing the net tighter and tighter from Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung. Despite the obstacles presented by huge mountains in this area, the chances are few indeed that these outlaws can escape extermination.

In Eastern Kiangsi the Communists never took as firm root as they did in Southwestern Kiangsi. Consequently they did not offer much handicap to the Government troops which went to destroy them. Part of them shipped over into the province of Anhwei, while the main portion fled Southward where destruction awaits it.

In the Liuyang-Pingkiang region, the Hunan Provincial Forces have up to date been able to hold the Communist bands in check. Thus, hemmed in between the troops sent against them by Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, their chance of escaping eventual annihilation is equally scant.

In Huangan where only recently the roving bands of outlaws gained some notorious publicity, the Government has mustered against the "Reds" the veteran troops under the commands of Generals Hsia Tao-ying, Hsu Yuan-chien, Hsiao Tze-tsu and Chih Hung-chang respectively. So far, these forces had successfully dislodged them from their strongholds along the Yangtze River and driven them into hiding in the mountain fastness. Meanwhile, the same forces, in conjunction with Anhwei troops, encircle them from all around. Under the present circumstances, it can be regarded as certain that their days are numbered.

The same thing may be said of the outlaws in Western Hunan. In the beginning of the last month when the Government force had not yet returned from the Honan front and when the locally available troops were fully occupied in Eastern Hunan, some outlaw bands crossed the Hupeh-Hunan border and made attempts to dash into Southern Hunan. Fortunately their happy dreams crashed at the city gate of Changteh as the troops under Generals Li Tsio and Chen Cheng went to the rescue. The local troops with the help of reenforcements and Szechuen troops forced them into Hupeh again where a campaign against them is about to start.

Compared with the above, Western Hupeh cannot boast of an equally rosy picture. General Hsu Yuan-chien's troops, destined for uprooting banditry from the Hunghu Lake region, are still in Eastern Hupeh, waiting for General Wang Chin-yu's divisions to relieve them. Until that is done, the status quo in Western Hupeh will continue to be maintained by General Liu Hsiang's troops and the Hunghu banditti will be given a longer lease of life, although some of them had already realized their real situation and are fleeing into Sungtze en route to a safer spot.

Hankow, Dec. 23, 1930.

## Chinese Municipality Does Effective Cholera Work

The Bureau of Public Health of Greater Shanghai has issued its report on the cholera epidemic of 1930 in Shanghai. The report states that under the peculiar system of administration in the City of Shanghai, the Health administration is vested in the hands of three separate organizations, namely, the Bureau of Public Health of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the Department of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Services d'Hygiene et d'Assistance of the French Concession; and as a result, formerly there had been no cooperation existing among them.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, a joint conference, aiming at the prevention of cholera in Shanghai, was held in June. The local Health Officers and a number of well known physicians attended. They unanimously adopted the following decisions:

(1) Free anti-cholera inoculation to be given to the public.
(2) All hospitals to be required to send in reports of Cholera cases on blank forms adopted and provided by the Conference to their respective Health Departments where the hospital is located.
(3) A Cholera epidemilogical office to be established in the National Quarantine Service.

With this as a basis effective cholera prevention work was done. 308,029 persons received anti-cholera inoculation. In a population of 1,669,585 there were only 87 cases. There were only 12 deaths.

## Chiang Kai-Shek Makes Trip to Nanking by Gunboat

General Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Nanking from Hankow December 26 by the gunboat *Yun Sui*, 24 hours behind schedule. It had been intended to make the trip by airplane, but through a misunderstanding between the Hankow and Shanghai offices of the China Airways Company, the plane had not been held for the arrival of General Chiang and his party. The plane later turned back to Hankow from Kiukiang in order to transport the General, but he had in the meantime left by gunboat. General Chiang was welcomed at Hsiakwan wharf by more than a hundred Party and Government officials. The same evening General Chiang boarded a train and arrived in Shanghai the following morning. He was accompanied by Minister Sun Fo and Admiral Shen Shao-kuan. *Kuo Min* stated that General Chiang made his trip for the purpose of personally inquiring into the health of General Hsiung Shih-hui, Gendarmerie Commander for the Shanghai-Woosung Area, who is now recuperating from the injuries sustained in the recent air plane mishap.

# Chinese Telegraph Administration Threatens Drastic Action

At to the urgent request of the Ministry of Communications, representatives of the Great Northern, Eastern Extention, and Pacific Commercial Telegraph Companies resumed negotiations with the Chinese Telegraph Commission during the week. The principal point in dispute lies in the control of cable messages. The Chinese representatives insist upon taking over control of all messages to and from foreign countries. The Company's representatives are unwilling to consider any concession on this point.

Matters relative to the control of cable revenues. term of the landing privilege, and cable tariffs were discussed December 27. As regards control of messages the Company representatives were willing to agree to the appointment of an important official by the Government in the employ of the company, serving in the department of issuing and receiving. They insisted upon the rights of employing the staffs in the issuing and receiving department. The Chinese delegates refused to agree to the proposal. Discussions on this point were inevitably prolonged with no substantial result.

The Company representatives stoutly held out for a landing term of 18 years, while the Chinese delegates only promised five years.

Disputes also arose regarding the ownership of the landing cables in Woosung and Shanghai. The Chinese delegates maintained that these landing cables are the property of the Chinese Government as the latter had paid the price for them. The Company representatives stubbornly denied the Chinese ownership of the landing cables on the ground that the Chinese Government had not paid in full.

Following the negotiations, according to the *Shun Pao's* Nanking correspondent, the Chinese Telegraph Commission held a conference among themselves, and at said conference it was unanimously agreed that as the Company representatives apparently were not sincere in settling the pending issues, it would be appropriate for the Chinese Government to adopt suitable measures in dealing with the Companies in view of the fact that only a few days were available before the expiry of the old contracts.

### China Threatens to Take Over Cable

The *Review's* correspondent at Nanking Dec. 28 stated that the Chinese Government, failing an agreement, would take over the underground cable between Shanghai and Paoshan (near Woosung) after Jan. 1. The Chinese Government claims that the cable companies are not sincere. The Ministry of Communications is referring the matter to the State Council with a view to securing authorization for "drastic action."

*Kuo Min* says that an ultimatum stating that unless the Companies agree to China's minimum proposals before December 29, the contracts between the Chinese Government and the Companies will be declared permanently and completely terminated upon their expiration on Dec. 31, has been sent to the Companies by Wei Yi-fa, Vice-Minister of Communications.

A separate conference between the Chinese delegates and the representatives of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company was held at Nanking December 26 at the Ministry of Communications. The Company's representatives are stated to have agreed to the restoration of the landing cables in Shanghai and Paoshan, and also the Chinese control of the cable messages. As regards the increase in cable tariffs, the Company representatives gave no definite answer.

### A Japanese Suggestion as Regards Radio

The *Sin Wan Pao's* Nanking correspondent says that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires has received instructions from his home Government to make arrangements with the Government authorities for cooperation by the two countries as regards radio communications in Asia. A conversation between Mr. Shihgemitsu and Wang Pehchun, the Minister of Communications was held last week, at which detailed measures were discussed. It is learned that in the event that the Chinese should agree to the Japanese proposal in this respect, the Japanese delegate would be disposed to give concessions to the Chinese aspirations in the present cable negotiations.

### International Communications Bureau Established

New regulations governing the establishment of a special International Communications Bureau under the Ministry of Communications were approved and promulgated at Nanking by the Ministry December 21. This new organ will take charge of the International Radio station at Chenju as well as various Sino-Foreign cable services, Wen Yu-ching, Director of the International Radio Station, has been appointed Director of the Bureau.

*Kuo Min* says that arrangements will be made for direct connection between the radio stations in Shanghai and Shenyang (Mukden) which are at present the only two international radio stations in the country. As the contracts with the Cable Companies are about to expire the transmission of messages abroad will have to depend entirely on the Shanghai and Shenyang radio stations. The Ministry of Communications, therefore, proposes to link up the two stations.

### Tsingtao End of Sasebo Line Handed over to Chinese

At a meeting of the Sino-Japanese Cable Conference held December 23 it was agreed that actual transfer of the Tsingtao end of the Tsingtao-Sasebo line should be made on January 1.

## Chicago to Have Buddhist Temple from China

Dr Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer who has been in southern Mongolia during the past year, has been entrusted by Vincent Bendix, a Swedish American industrialist of Chicago, with the furnishing of a Buddhist Temple to be erected in Chicago. Due to the disturbed political situation in China, it has been impossible for Dr. Hedin to get permission to export the temple building proper, but all the paraphernalia such as statues, votive vessels, musical instruments, rugs and hangings, are originals. The structure is being built in China except that certain foundation terraces and heavy lumber uprights will be made in the United States. Facing the entrance door of the temple will stand an imposing gilded statue of the Sakiamun Buddha, reposing on the outspread petals of the lotus flower. It will be surrounded by sacred figures, and in front will stand the carved altar tables, holding sacrificial vessels of silver. In nearby bookshelves are to be kept the holy books of Tibet, Kandjur and Tandjur. It is hoped to have the building ready for use in Chicago by the spring of 1931.

## Judgment Against Waterlows, English Banknote Printers

Judgment was given December 22 in the King's Bench Division, London, in favor of the Bank of Portugal for £531,851 against Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who occupy in England a position similar to that of the American Bank Note Co. in the United States.

The case resulted from the action of a swindler who fraudulently obtained over £1,000,000 worth of bank notes direct from Messrs. Waterlow on forged orders. Plaintiff's counsel asserted that a man named Marang called at Messrs. Waterlow's bearing a forged letter from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, and ordered notes, which were duly supplied and circulated.

Defendants' counsel raised legal arguments which the Judge decided to hear next term He therefore deferred entering judgment.

## Indian Youth League Makes Protest Against Raid

The Indian Youth League of China, 241 Paoshing road, Shanghai, addresed a protest to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs December 28 against the action of five armed Settlement police crossing over into Chinese territory and invading first the premises of the League and then the Sikh temple at 333 Paoshing road, where many Indians had gathered for their Sunday ceremony. The League also asks that Chanan Singh, arrested by the Chinese police, should not be turned over to the British authorities.

## British Economic Mission Visiting North China

The British Economic Mission departed from Shanghai end of last week by train for the north accompanied by H. J. Brett, British Commercial Counsellor. After spending a few days in Tienstin a section of the Mission, headed by the chairman, Sir Ernest Thompson, proceeded to Harbin, Mukden and Dairen; the remainder intend to return to Nanking, which they are expected to reach on January 6. Four of the members, including Sir Thomas Allen, will from there proceed to Hankow, while the others will again come to Shanghai.

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 1,394,722 Shares
December 29.

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. $ perSh. | STOCK | Dec. 26 | Dec. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅜ | 14⅝ | 1.60 | Adams Express .. .. .. | 15¾ | 15 |
| 136½ | 105½ | 4.00 | American Can .. .. .. | 109½ | 108⅞ |
| 101¾ | 25½ | — | American &ForeignPower | 27¼ | 27 |
| 76⅞ | 12 | — | American& For. Power W. | 15 | 15 |
| 79½ | 38¾ | 4.00 | American Smelting .. .. | 38¾ | 38 |
| 274¼ | 174¾ | 9.00 | American Tel. & Tel. .. | 174¾ | 175⅜ |
| 129⅞ | 100⅜ | 5.00 | American Tobacco "B" .. | 103 | 103⅞ |
| 124⅞ | 48⅜ | *1.00 | American Water Works .. | 52 | 52 |
| 81½ | 26 | 2.50 | Anaconda Copper .. .. | 28 | 28¼ |
| 33⅜ | 17⅛ | *1.00 | Atlantic Refining .. .. | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 122⅜ | 55⅜ | 7.00 | Baltimore & Ohio .. .. | 66 | 66 |
| 110¼ | 48⅞ | 6.00 | Bethlehem Steel .. .. .. | 48⅞ | 48¼ |
| 50½ | 15¼ | 3.00 | Borg Warner .. .. .. | 19 | 19 |
| 33⅜ | 7⅞ | — | Calumet & Hecla .. .. | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 226¾ | 165¾ | 2.50 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| 362¾ | 83¾ | 6.00 | Case J. I. .. .. .. .. | 86 | 85⅛ |
| 43 | 14⅞ | 1.00 | Chrysler.. .. .. .. .. | 16⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 44¼ | 14¼ | p.30 | Cities Service, Com. .. .. | 15⅜ | 14⅞ |
| 87 | 30¾ | 2.00 | Columbia Gas & Electric.. | 33½ | 32¾ |
| 37⅝ | 7½ | — | Columbia Graphaphone .. | 8 | 8⅜ |
| 29¼ | 7¾ | .60 | Commonwealth &Southern | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 6¼ | 1½ | — | „ „ war. | 1¾ | 1⅝ |
| 136⅞ | 79⅛ | 4.00 | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 81¾ | 80⅞ |
| 30½ | 8 | — | Continental Oil .. .. .. | 8½ | 8½ |
| 14⅛ | 2 | — | Curtiss Wright Co. .. .. | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 145¼ | 83 | 4.00 | Du Pont de Nemours.. .. | 85 | 85¼ |
| 255¼ | 144 | 5.00 | Eastman Kodak .. .. .. | 146 | 146¾ |
| 117⅜ | 37⅞ | 6% S | Electric Bond & Share .. | 39⅞ | 39¼ |
| 67⅜ | 16⅛ | 4.00 | Fox Film "A" .. .. .. | 27½ | 26½ |
| 34⅝ | 4⅜ | — | General Aviation .. .. | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 95⅜ | 42⅜ | 1.60 | General Electric.. .. .. | 42⅜ | 41⅞ |
| 61¼ | 46⅛ | 3.00 | General Food .. .. .. | 47⅛ | 47 |
| 54¼ | 32 | 3.00 | General Motors .. .. .. | 34⅜ | 34¼ |
| 106⅞ | 56½ | 5.00 | General Railway Signal .. | 69 | 63 |
| 47⅞ | 29½ | 2.50 | Gold Dust .. .. .. .. | 31¼ | 30⅞ |
| 58 | 15½ | — | Goodrich Rubber.. .. .. | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 96⅞ | 37¼ | 5.00 | Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. | 47½ | 46¾ |
| 59⅞ | 12 | 2.00 | Granby .. .. .. .. .. | 16½ | 15½ |
| 62⅞ | 10 | 3.00 | Hudson Motors,.. .. .. | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| 28⅝ | 3⅛ | — | Indian Refining .. .. .. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 75⅜ | 49½ | 4.00 | International Cement .. | 50 | 49⅞ |
| 14½ | 1¼ | — | International Combu. Eng. | 1¾ | 1½ |
| 115¾ | 43¾ | 2.50 | International Harvester .. | 45½ | 47 |
| 44⅜ | 14⅛ | 1.00 | International Nickel.. .. | 14½ | 14¼ |
| 77⅜ | 19½ | 2.00 | International Tel.& Tel. .. | 19½ | 18⅜ |
| 148¾ | 50 | 3.00 | Johns Manville .. .. .. | 53¼ | 51½ |
| 63¾ | 20⅝ | 2.00 | Kemecott Copper.. .. .. | 22¾ | 22⅜ |
| 35⅜ | 21½ | 1.60 | Kreuger & Toll .. .. .. | 21½ | 21½ |
| 48⅛ | 17⅝ | 1.00 | Kroger Grocery .. .. .. | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| 114⅜ | 78¾ | 4.00 | Liggett & Myers, "B" .. | 80⅝ | 80¾ |
| 95¾ | 42⅛ | 3.00 | Lowes: Inc .. .. .. .. | 44½ | 43½ |
| 28⅛ | 9¾ | — | Lorillard (P) Co. com- .. | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 44⅞ | 9¾ | — | Ludlum Steel .. .. .. | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 49⅞ | 15¾ | — | Montgomery Ward .. .. | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| | | 4.00 | National City Bank of N.Y. | Mutl. | 82½ |
| 32 | 9⅜ | 1.00 | Nevada Consolidated Cop. | 10¾ | 10⅛ |
| 192¾ | 108⅜ | 8.00 | New York Central .. .. | 112¼ | 110¾ |
| 107⅛ | 47 | 3.00 | Pacific Lighting .. .. .. | 49⅝ | 48 |
| 23⅜ | 7½ | .60 | Packard Motor Car .. .. | 8½ | 8¼ |
| 77½ | 36⅜ | 4.00 | Paramount—Publix Corp | 36⅜ | 36½ |
| 85⅝ | 54 | 4.00 | Pennsylvania Railroad . | 56¾ | 55¾ |
| 16½ | 5⅛ | .20 | Pennroad Corporation .. | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 44¾ | 12⅜ | *2.00 | Phillips Petroleum .. .. | 13¼ | 12⅞ |
| 123¼ | 66¼ | 3.40 | Public Service of N. Jersey | 69¾ | 69⅛ |
| 69⅜ | 12½ | — | Radio Corporation .. .. | 12⅝ | 12¼ |
| 50 | 14⅝ | — | Radio-Keith Orpheum .. | 15½ | 15⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 40¾ | 3.00 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" .. | Mutl. | 40 |
| 100⅝ | 43⅞ | *2.50 | Sears Roebuck .. .. .. | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 25⅛ | 6 | — | Shell Union .. .. .. .. | .6 | 6 |
| 94⅛ | 11 | — | Simmons Company .. .. | 14½ | 13¾ |
| 72 | 41 | 2.00 | Southern California Edison | 43 | 42½ |
| 29¼ | 14¼ | 1.50 | Standard Brands .. .. | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 129 | 54½ | 3.50 | Standard Gas & Electric.. | 57½ | 57 |
| 84⅞ | 45⅛ | *1.00 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 46⅝ | 46 |
| 40⅜ | 20 | 1.60 | Standard Oil of New York | 21⅛ | 21½ |
| 60½ | 29⅜ | 3.00 | Texas Corporation .. .. | 29¾ | 30 |
| 67⅜ | 42 | 4.00 | Texas Gulf Sulphur .. .. | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| 89¼ | 40¼ | 3.00 | Timken Roller Bearing .. | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| 47⅜ | 10½ | 1.00 | Trans America .. .. .. | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 106⅜ | 53¼ | 2.60 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 56 | 55¼ |
| 242¾ | 171¼ | 10.00 | Union Pacific Railway .. | 176½ | 179 |
| 99 | 19¼ | — | United Aircraft & Transp't | 20⅝ | 20⅛ |
| 52 | 15⅛ | .50 | United Corporation .. .. | 15¼ | 15 |
| 35 | 11½ | — | U.S. Rubber.. .. .. .. | 12⅜ | 12⅛ |
| 198¾ | 135⅝ | 7.00 | U.S. Steel .. .. .. .. | 137½ | 136¾ |
| 143¼ | 44¾ | 3.00 | Vanadium .. .. .. .. | 51⅛ | 50⅝ |
| 80¼ | 11 | — | Warner Bros. Pictures .. | 13⅛ | 13 |
| 201 | 89⅞ | 5.00 | Westinghouse E. & M. .. | 89⅞ | 89 |
| 72⅝ | 51⅜ | 2.40 | Woolworth .. .. .. .. | 52½ | 53 |
| | | | Call Money | Unq. | |

*Swan Culbertson & Fritz*

*Investment Securities—Local & Foreign*

*Safe Deposit Facilities*

*New York stock quotations received daily*

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

## Foreign Legations to Remain in Peiping for the Present

A *United Press* telegram December 19 stated that well-informed sources in Tokyo believe the principal foreign legations in China are likely not to remove to Nanking, but will remain in Peiping for a long time, for these reasons:

The Legation Qurater in Peiping has been improved and is regulated by treaty so that it provides a more satisfactory headquarters for foreign diplomatic establishments in China than the National Government of the Chinese Republic can arrange in Nanking for some time. Diplomats generally like Peiping and for purely selfish reasons, as well as practical considerations, want to continue their homes in that city.

The Powers also have a considerable financial investment in their Peiping properties and probably would be loath to consider in the immediate future the expenditures which the construction of new diplomatic establishments in Nanking would entail.

Japan's action in purchasing a residence for her charge d'affaires, M. Shigemitsu, in Shanghai, should not be interpreted to mean that the Imperial Government has any intention of evacuating its legation premises in Peiping, a Foreign Office spokesman said. Japan does not own the building in which her consulate-general is housed in Shanghai and long had felt the need of a satisfactory permanent residence for her consul general. In view of increasing real estate values in Shanghai and the depressed value of silver the purchase of the residence was made merely as a business matter, he said.

## Chinese Object to "Blue Express" Film

The Chinese Legation at Berlin last week has approached the German Foreign Office, with a view to censoring the Russian film "The Blue Express" the scene of which is laid in China.

The German Foreign Office thereupon took up the matter with the "Vita" film-company holding the performance rights on the film for Germany.

A *Trans-Ocean* telegram quotes the *Vossische Zeitung* as saying that it would be desirable to have announced what changes exactly are contemplated or asked for and which parts of the picture are objected to, as the film deals with a purely imaginary rising of Chinese coolies in an express train against a white man.

## New Year Amnesty for Political Prisoners

In connection with the New Year celebrations the Nanking authorities announce an Amnesty for political prisoners. Pardon is to be granted to all political prisoners held before Dec. 31, 19th Year of the Republic, but "arch criminals" in rebellion againt the Party and Government, "stubborn Communist" and those guilty of treachery against the country are not included. "Arch criminals" are specified as those who took part in the Canton insurrection of June 16, 11th Year, and in establishment of the bogus governments at Peiping Sept. 9, 19th Year. "Stubborn Communists" are described as those who have not given up themselves to the Government according to the regulations promulgated.

## Exchange Circular for the period ending Tuesday, 23rd December, 1930.

There has not been anything of a sensational character this week; the decline that took place so rapidly last week became arrested, at the low level of 14⅜d. There have been fresh high records made on The Gold Bar Exchange where there has been unusual activity. We are informed that the Chinese overbought position may be about £900,000 to £1,000,000 in all currencies, but we are not in a position to assert this definitely.

Silver:—openend on the 18th inst. at 14 1/16d. for spot and forward and G. $31⅝, and closes to-day at 15 1/16d. and 15d. forward and G. $32⅝.

China has both bought and sold; America has sold, and on the 18th inst. India figured as a buyer.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 18th inst. was 1/⅛d., lowered next day to 1/4 7/16d., raised on the 20th to 1/5⅜d. and to-day to 1/5⅝d., later reduced to 1/5⅜d.

The market opened on the 18th inst. at 1/5 5/16d. and G. $35 for T/T on London and New York: 4 m/s Cr. at 1/5 11/16d. and G. $.36⅛: Yen Cross rate 49⅝: Yen 142: Rs. 97¼: Gold Bar 653.80.

At first strength prevailed and 1/16d. and ¼d. better respectively could be had, but later in the day emphatic weakness took place, and at closing only 1/5 1/16d. and G. $34½ was obtainable, the Gold Bar rising to 660.80.

This morning, after a considerable rise in Silver, there was no response in the market, and shortly after the opening at 1/5 5/16d. and G. $.35⅛ weakness set in: and at the close at noon to-day we quote as follows:—T/T on London 1/5 5/16d., New York G. $.35, 4 m/s Credits 1/5 11/16d. and G. $.36, Yen 141⅜, Gold Bars 658.90.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... ... Tls. 102,584,000 a decrease of Tls. 947,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 155,540,000 an increase of $ 110,000
Estimated value Tls. 214,572,000 as against Tls. 196,244,000 held at this time last year

| | Average rates for Nov. | Thursday Dec. 18 | Friday Dec. 19 | Saturday Dec. 20 | Monday Dec. 22 | Tuesday Dec. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing |
| T/T on London | 1/7.045 | 1/5⅜ | 1/47/8 | 1/5⅜ | 1/5⅜ | 1/5⅜ 1/5¼ |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 1/5⅜ | 1/47/8 | 1/5⅜ | 1/5⅜ | 1/5⅜ 1/5¼ |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 1/5 11/16 | 1/4 15/16 | 1/5 11/16 | 1/5 11/16 | 1/5 11/16 1/5 10/16 |
| T/T India | 106,890 | 96 | 94¾ | 96 | 98 | 97½ 96¾ 895 888 |
| T/T France | 980,920 | 882 | 869 | 882 | 882 | 35⅛ 14⅞ |
| T/T On N.Y. | 38,585 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅛ 34⅞ |
| Demand T/T Hamburg | | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 147½ 146½ |
| R. M. | | 145¼ | 143 | 145¼ | 145¼ | 78½ mon. |
| T/T H'kong | 81.740 | 78 nom. | 78½ | 78½ nom. | 78½ mon. | 78½ |
| T/T Japan | 128.900 | 143¼ | 145¼ | 143½ | 143½ | 141⅜ |
| T/T Batavia | 95.660 | 86 | 84¾ | 86 | 86 | 142⅜ |
| T/T Straits | 146.010 | 162½ | 164¾ | 162¼ | 162¼ | 87¼ 86½ 160 161 |
| Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. } 6 Cred. D/A } m/s ,, D/P | 1/7.915 | 1/6¼ | 1/5⅞ | 1/6¼ | 1/6¼ | 1/6 3/16 1/6¼ |
| | — | 1/6⅜ | 1/6 | 1/6⅜ | 1/6⅜ | 1/6½ 1/6⅜ |
| 4 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A | 1/8.165 | 1/6½ | 1/6⅜ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6⅝ 1/6½ |
| 4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P } | 1,024.400 | 935 | 922 | 935 | 935 | 945 940 |
| 4m/s N.Y.Lc. | 40.035 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 37 36⅜ |
| 4m/s ,, Doc. | — | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ 37⅛ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Dec. 18 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | | | | | |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | 14 1/16 | 14½ | 14 5/8 | 14⅝ | 15 1/8 |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) ..... | G.$.31⅞ | G.$.31¼ | G.$.31⅝ | G.$.31⅝ | G.$.32⅜ |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ..... | Tls. 660.80 | Tls. 663.50 | Tls. 661.40 | Tls. 654.00 | Tls. 658.00 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 ..... | 112.60 | 112.60 | 112.80 | 112.60 | 112.40 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 72.45 | 72.425 | 72.4625 | 72.425 | 72.4375 |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day ... | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 3 % | London on Paris | T/T 123.57 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 2½% | New York on London | T/T 485⅝ |
| Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 2½% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5¾ |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, | 2½% | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/1⅜ |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, | 2 1/16% | Kobe on London | T/T 2/0 17/32 |

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

## The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 24, 1930.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York .. .. | Stock | 86½ | — |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 92½ | 6.58 |
| U. S. of Brazil .. .. | 6½% Oct. 15, 1957 | Mutilated | |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. .. .. .. .. .. | 6½% July 1, 1944 | 77 | 9.57 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.) .. .. | 7½% Sept. 1, 1949 | 80 | 9.85 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture.. .. | 6 % Oct. 15, 1960 | 69¾ | 8.91 |
| Kingdom of Italy.. .. | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 92⅛ | 7.77 |
| Japanese Government | 6½% Feb. 1, 1954 | 102½ | 6.29 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv. .. .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 51½ | 12.43 |
| National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs. .. .. | 6 % Sept. 1, 1959 | 65 | 9.60 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. .. .. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1957 | 97½ | 5.68 |
| Republic of Peru .. .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 39 | — |
| State of Tennessee Central Rwy. .. .. .. | 6 % April 1, 1947 | 90 | 7.03 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 26⅜ | — |
| Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock & | Common Stock | 85 per unit | |
| Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock .. | 6 % (Amn. Shares) | 77½ | — |
| Cannon Mills Co. .. .. | Common Stock | 17⅝ | — |
| General Italian Edison Electric Corp. .. .. | Common (Amn. Shares) | 31⅝ | — |
| General Mills, Inc. .. | Common Stock | 46 | — |
| General Motors Corp... | Common Stock | 34⅝ | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. .. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 57½ | — |
| Standard Oil Co. of New York .. .. .. | Common Stock | 21¼ | — |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. .. | Common Stock | 21¼ | — |
| United States Steel Corp. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 138⅜ | — |
| Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement .. .. .. .. | 7% Cum. Pfd. Stock | 30 | — |
| Cuban Dominican Sugar | 7½% Nov. 1, 1944 | 16 | — |
| State of Minas Geraes Series "A" .. .. .. | 6½% Sept. 1, 1959 | 45 | — |
| Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. .. | 6 % April 1, 1955 | 77 | 8.19 |
| Republic of Chile .. .. | 6 % May 1, 1963 | 78 | 7.89 |
| American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. .. | 5½% May 1, 1949 | 98 | 5.68 |
| Ilseder Steel Corp. .. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1948 | 76 | 8.69 |
| Saxon Public Works .. | 6½% May 1, 1951 | 74 | 9.38 |
| Republic of Finland .. | 5½% Feb. 1, 1958 | 79 | 7.29 |
| German General Electric (A. E. G.) .. .. | 6 % May 1, 1948 | 86 | 7.44 |
| Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C. .. .. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1949 | 85 | 7.51 |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that the Government instructs that after abolition of Transit Dues on 1st January 1931, *intra*-50-*li* Native Customs duty is to be charged on all foreign goods preceeding inland.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th December, 1930.

# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;*

**SILJESTAD, November 18.**
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw... | *Bls.* | 8,700 |
| | *Pls.* | 27,511 |

**BELLINGHAM, November 18.**
(Agents: States S. S Co)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Piling | *Sup.ft.* | 86,028 |
| Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 408,640 |
| Acid, Hydrochloric.. | *Pls.* | 450 |
| Glue, Cow | ,, | 17 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 4,961 |

**CALIFORNIA, November 19.**
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | *Pls.* | 827 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 4,301 |
| Paper, Bond | ,, | 58 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 68 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Piling | *Sup ft* | 292,478 |

**ETHAN ALLEN, November 20.**
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American ... | *Bls.* | 2,925 |
| | *Pls* | 7,083 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 2,705 |
| Oil, Kerosene: | | |
| American, in Case... | *Galls.* | 150,000 |

**SHUNSHO MARU, November 22.**
Agents: Yamashita Kisen Kogyo Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | *Pls.* | 126,000 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn | *Sup.ft.* | 4,910 |

**TAIPINGYANG, November 22**
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc. | *Pls* | 445 |
| Hyson Hangchow, | ,, | 171 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo, etc. | ,, | 774 |
| Tea Black: | | |
| Congou, Hankow | ,, | 252 |
| *Other kinds*, Hankow | ,, | 47 |
| Egg, Whole Egg, Dried... | ,, | 168 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 599 |
| Feathers, Goose | ,, | 50 |
| Horsehair | ,, | 20 |
| Rhubarb | ,, | 25 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned... | *Pcs.* | 10,600 |
| Skins, Rabbit, Untanned | ,, | 40,000 |
| Skin Mats, Sheep, Tanned | ,, | 232 |

**TAIYO MARU, November 24.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American | *Bls.* 500 *Pls.* | 1,841 |
| Acid, Boracic | ,, | 83 |
| Coffee | ,, | 23 |
| Cigarettes | *Mille* | 1,470 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 7 |

**WILLIAM PENN, November 24.**
(Agents: Lloyd Everett Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Pipe Fittings | *Pls.* | 73 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 832 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 672 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 19 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cents. strengh... | ,, | 232 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 2,782 |
| Oil Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 1,096 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of... | *G. Units* | 222 |
| Machinery | ,, | 798 |

**PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Nov. 24.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Duck | *Yds.* | 1,590 |
| Cotton, Raw... | *Bls.* 1,301 *Pls.* | 4,779 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Wood Screws | ,, | 515 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 114 |
| Unclassed | ,, | 231 |
| Zinc Plates | ,, | 35 |
| Seed, Apricot (Almonda) | ,, | 8 |
| Cheese | ,, | 7 |
| Canned Awabi | ,, | 115 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 149 |
| Fruits, Dried | ,, | 57 |
| Grapes, Fresh | ,, | 17 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 22 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 95 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 50 per cent. strength | ,, | 39 |
| Ingigo Grains, Artificial: | | |
| 60 per cent strength | ,, | 10 |
| Leather, Sole: Other... | ,, | 17 |
| Leather, Cow, Patent... | ,, | 30 |
| Leather, Kid, Coloured... | ,, | 3 |
| Paper, Common Printing | ,, | 171 |
| Paper Printing (Wood free) | ,, | 121 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 168 |
| Raisins | ,, | 107 |
| Shrimp, Dried | ,, | 81 |
| Sulphur Black | ,, | 292 |
| Sugar of Milk | ,, | 168 |
| Chocolate | *Lb* | 2,987 |
| Cocoa | ,, | 480 |
| Coffee | ,, | 600 |
| Canned Sardines | *Doz.* | 400 |
| Cigarettes | *Mille* | 140 |
| Motor-cars | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Motor-truck Chassis | ,, | 4 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | ,, | 172 |
| Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of | *G. Units* | 12,330 |
| Machinery, and Parts of.. | ,, | 35,158 |
| Dyes, Aniline... | *Pkgs.* 169 ,, | 14,603 |

**SILVERSANDAL, November 25**
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw... | *Bls.* 3,517 *Pls.* | 12,513 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 89 |
| Rum Resin | ,, | 676 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 3,248 |
| Paper, Parchment | ,, | 7 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 10,777 |
| Tobacco, Stalk | ,, | 1,074 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of... | *G. Units* | 147 |

**TOKAI MARU, November 25.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Pipe Fittings | *Pls.* | 21 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Pipe Fittings | ,, | 23 |
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American | *Bls.* 750 ,, | 2,807 |
| Starch, Corn | ,, | 578 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 316 |
| Glucose | ,, | 348 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 960 |
| Soda, Bicatbonate of | ,, | 420 |
| Soda, Caustic | ,, | 1,706 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 8,835 |
| Tobacco, Prepared, in Tins | *Lb.* | 456 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 5,494 |
| Dyes, Aniline... | *Pkgs* 97 *G Units* | 5,222 |

**PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov. 26.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Pongees, Shantung.. | *Pls.* | 3,30 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 250 |
| Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 93 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 1,638 |
| Brassware | ,, | 61 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 83 |
| Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Linen | *Doz.* | 3,558 |
| Skins, Rabbit, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 9,320 |
| Skins, Dog, Dressed | ,, | 705 |

**TOKAI MARU, November 26.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony, Crude | *Pls.* | 840 |
| Antimony, Regulus | ,, | 2,940 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 36 |
| Groundnuts, in Shell | ,, | 225 |
| Groundnuts, Kernels | ,, | 300 |
| Hides, Buffalo | ,, | 393 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 12,180 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 213 |
| Skins, Rabbit, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 72,000 |
| Hats, Hemp | ,, | 600 |

**BUCHANNESS, November. 28.**
(Agents: States S. S Co.)
From U.S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw... | *Bls.* 5,600 *Pls.* | 13,538 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets | ,, | 365 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 35 |

**CHICHIBU MARU, November 28.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American | *Bls.* 600 *Pls.* | 2,202 |
| Cigarettes | *Mille* | 490 |

**CITY OF ROUBAIX, Nov. 29.**
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | *Bls.* 100 *Pls.* | 355 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Angles | ,, | 19 |
| Beams | ,, | 327 |
| Channels | ,, | 75 |
| Plates | ,, | 460 |
| Tubes | ,, | 55 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 4,874 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Tubes | ,, | 619 |
| Grease | ,, | 294 |
| Soda, Silicate of | ,, | 107 |
| Tobacco, Stalk | ,, | 2,005 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls* | 37,400 |
| Oil, Transformer | ,, | 3,370 |
| Rubber Tires, Solid: | | |
| For Motor Cars & Trucks | *Pcs.* | 23 |

**ASUKA MARU, November 29.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Piece Goods | *Pls.* | 1,72 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung... | ,, | 8,27 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 57 ,, | 1,72 |
| Other Ports | ,, 2 ,, | 5,89 |
| Tea, Black: | | |
| Congou, Hankow, etc. | ,, | 17 |
| Other kinds, | ,, ,, ,, | 286 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 10 |
| Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 17 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 840 |
| Cotton Waste | ,, | 191 |
| Cotton Rags | ,, | 307 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 35 |
| Bags, Gunny, Old | ,, | 84 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 5,040 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 7,560 |
| Woodware | ,, | 6 |

**PRESIDENT TAFT, December 3.**
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| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai... | *Bls.* 10 *Pls.* | 9 95 |
| Yellow, Hankow | ,, 15 ,, | 15.25 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| Wild, Antung.. | *Bls.* 250 ,, | 196.84 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Other Ports | ,, 47 ,, | 166.88 |
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow | ,, | 90 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Hangcoow | ,, | 305 |
| Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 72 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 1,412 |
| Antimony Regulus | ,, | 420 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 1,080 |
| Wool Sheep's | ,, | 381 |
| Hats, Buntal Fibre | *Pcs.* | 599 |
| Skins, Rabbit, Untanned.. | ,, | 1,000 |
| Skins, Dog, Dressed | ,, | 1,018 |

**CITY OF ELWOOD, December 6.**
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Hankow | *Pls.* | 262 |
| Bristles | ,, | 206 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 17 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 86 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 108 |
| Nutgalls | ,, | 596 |
| Hides, Buffalo | ,, | 334 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 443 |
| Seed, Sesamum | ,, | 848 |
| Skins, Coat, Untanned... | ,, | 224 |
| Skins, Dog, Tanned | *Pcs.* | 1,280 |
| Skins, Kid, Tanned | ,, | 100 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned.. | ,, | 3,500 |
| Skins, Lamb, Plates, Tanned | ,, | 300 |

**PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Dec. 11.**
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| Wild, Antung... | *Bls.* 25 *P's.* | 26.21 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 66 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 875 |
| Antimony, Crude | ,, | 672 |
| Antimony, Regulus | ,, | 588 |
| Brassware | ,, | 87 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 42 |
| Skins, Rabbit, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 13,800 |
| Skins, Kid, Tanned | ,, | 2,700 |
| Linen Handkerchiefs Embroidered | *Doz* | 2,716 |

**EMPRESS OF ASIA, Dec. 12.**
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| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, S'hai... | *Bls.* 115 *Pls.* | 114.52 |
| Yellow, Chungking. | *Bls.* 55 ,, | 56.67 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | *Bls.* 105 ,, | 103.91 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 50.50 |
| Silk Piece Goods | ,, | 8.82 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 54 |
| Brassware | ,, | 10 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 71 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned.. | *Pcs* | 11,000 |
| Skins, Radbit, Untanned | ,, | 12,000 |
| Skin Mats, Kid | ,, | 345 |
| Skin Mats, Sheep | ,, | 500 |
| Hats, Buntal Fibre | ,, | 4,875 |
| Hats, Hemp | ,, | 6,600 |
| Hats, Straw | ,, | 2,660 |

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## THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

**38 AVENUE EDWARD VII** **SHANGHAI**

## The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

# WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

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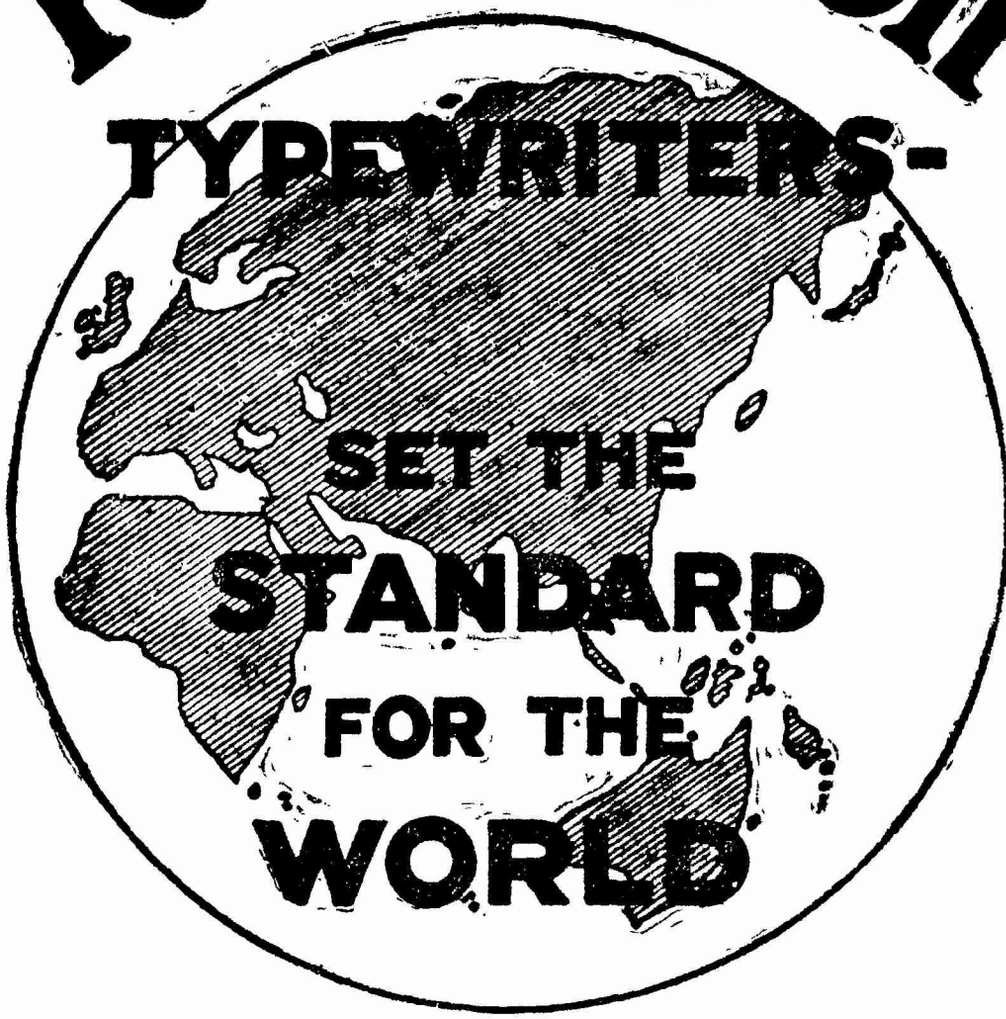


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